The New-York Times.

VOL. XV.....NO. 4560. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Opening of the Discussion on the Internal Revenue Bill.

Speech of Mr. Morrill Explaining Its Provisions.

Speech of Mr. Raymond on Proper Subjects for Taxation.

The Bill to be Discussed by Sections Until Disposed Of.

The Reconstruction Report to be Discussed at Morning Sessions.

The Senate Repeals Its Vote to Interfere with the President's Appointing Power.

Mr. Stevens Proposes an Amendment to Allow Export Tax on Cotton.

Gens. Steedman and Sickles on Affairs in the South.

A Hundred Suits Against Simeon Draper for Cotton Seizures at Savannah.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 7.

REVENUE BILL AND RECONSTRUCTION.

The Internal Revenue Bill, which came up to-day as the special order, was finally fixed as the exclusive subject of consideration at evening sessions, to commence to-morrow, and to be continued until the bill is disposed of. The special orders from the Reconstruction Committee will come up to-morrow, taking precedence of the morning hour, and thus everything else will be choked off, and the business of the House will be reconstruction by day and internal revenue by night.

A SPECIAL REVENUE COMMISSIONER.

Among the features of the Internal Revenue Bill added since its recommittal is one creating the office of Special Commissioner of the Revenue at a salary of $4,000 per year, whose duties are to be similar to those performed by the Special Commission who have been engaged in revising the whole revenue system, and who is to investigate the workings of the law, the conduct of its officers, and report to Congress through the Secretary such recommendations as he may think proper in order to perfect the revenue system. The great extent and complicated character of this system renders such an officer eminently necessary, as has already been abundantly proven by the valuable labors of the present Commission.

MORE ARTICLES PUT ON THE FREE LIST.

The Committee of Ways and Means have added the following articles to the free list of the amendatory Tax Bill: Candle-wicking, deer-skins, dressed or smoked; flavoring extracts, solely for cooking purposes; paintings and statuary, productions of electrotypes, marganis, cobalt, horse-rakes, yarn and warp used for braiding and manufacturing purposes, paper-stainers, colors, caustic and crude soda and aluminate soda; yeast powders and railroad iron. The Committee have restored the tax on gold watches and gold and silver plate, and leave the tax on express companies at three per cent. Brokers' sales and contracts for merchandise and produce are exempted from tax.

COURT TO BE REMOVED FROM NORFOLK TO RICHMOND.

Judge LAWRENCE, of Ohio, with the approval of the Judiciary Committee, to-day introduced a bill to remove the United States Circuit Court for the District of Virginia from Norfolk to Richmond. The bill was promptly passed, and is in accordance with the desire of Chief-Justice CHASE, who expects ere long to be called upon to preside on that bench in an important case.

THE BANK FAILURE.

The affairs of the Merchants' National Bank have been placed in the hands of a receiver, Mr. JOHN C. KENNEDY, of this city. Mr. BULL, of the Treasury Department, has also been appointed examiner of its condition. Both these appointments are made by Comptroller CLARK.

GEN. STEEDMAN'S MOVEMENTS.

Gens. STEEDMAN and FULLERTON were at Wilmington, N. C., to-day, on their special inspection tour. Gen. STEEDMAN'S report of the condition of affairs in Virginia and North Carolina has been forwarded to the President.

COTTON CLAIMANTS AFTER MR. DRAPER.

Nearly all the claimants of the cotton seized by the Government at Savannah, have commenced suits in the United States District Court of New-York, against SIMEON DRAPER, Cotton Agent, for the recovery of the value of the cotton. The suits number one hundred and twenty-two, and a strong array of counsel has been retained by the plaintiffs, among whom are JAMES T. BRADY, W. M. EVARTS, and others of equal ability.

REPORT OF GEN. SICKLES.

Gen. SICKLES, who arrived here yesterday with several members of his staff from Charleston, had an interview with Gen. GRANT to-day. Gen. SICKLES reports affairs gradually improving in the State. The labor question is well settled, and the lawless operations in the northwestern portion of the State have ceased. Gen. SICKLES having declined the mission to the Hague, will probably return to the command of the District of South Carolina.

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

The Secretary of Treasury gives notice that the Treasurer of the United States has been instructed to receive and pay unmatured United States certificates of indebtedness with accrued interest, to the extent of $20,000,000, if presented to him before the first proximo

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORIES.

Revelations regarding the system of Government depositories, made by the failure of the Merchants' National Bank of this city, brought the matter up in the House to-day, and it will be the subject of early consideration. It will undoubtedly be brought up at a special meeting of the Bank Committee, which will be held to-morrow morning.

TAKING THE BACK TRACK.

The Senate to-day, after considerable discussion, reconsidered the Post-office Appropriation Bill, and then, by the decisive vote of twenty-one to eighteen, reconsidered the vote by which Mr. TRUMBULL'S amendment was adopted. An adjournment then took place, and this is probably the end of the amendment in the shape it passed.

CONSCIENCE MONEY.

United States Treasurer SPINNER received the following communication, by mail, to-day:

NEW-YORK CITY, April 13, 1866.

Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury:

SIR: A person formerly in the employ of the Government desires to restore to the Treasury of the United States, about $350 of public funds, which has been unjustly retained. An acknowledgment of its receipt in the NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES would be a satisfaction to the writer.

Inclosed there was only $250, leaving therefore a balance due the Government of $100.

THE NAVY PAYMASTERS' DEPARTMENT.

The President has approved the bill providing that the active list of the pay corps of the navy shall consist of eighty Paymasters, forty Passed Assistant Paymasters, and thirty Assistant Paymasters. Paymasters shall be regularly promoted and commissioned from Passed Assistant Paymasters, and Passed Assistant Paymasters from Assistant Paymasters; and all Passed Assistant Paymasters authorized by this act to be appointed who have not heretofore been appointed and commissioned as Assistant Paymasters, and all Assistant Paymasters hereby authorized to be appointed shall be selected from those who have served as Acting Assistant Paymasters for the term of one year, and who were eligible to appointment in the grade of Assistant Paymasters when they were appointed Acting Assistant Paymasters as aforesaid, subject however to such examinations as are required by law, and such as may be established by the Secretary of the Navy. Passed Assistant Paymasters shall give bonds for the faithful performance of their duties in the sum of $15,000, and their annual pay shall be at sea $1,500, on other duty $1,400, and on leave or waiting orders $1,200.

THE RESOLUTION OF GRATITUDE TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The President has also approved the joint resolution declaring that it is the duty and the privilege of Congress to express the gratitude of the nation to the officers, soldiers and seamen of the United States, by whose valor and endurance, on the land and on the sea, the rebellion has been crushed and its pride and power humbled, and by whose fidelity to the cause of freedom the Government of the people has been preserved and maintained, and by whose orderly return from the fire and blood of civil war to the peaceful pursuits of private life the exalting and ennobling influence of free institutions upon a nation has been signally manifested to the world.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....Monday, April 7.

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE.

The Chair laid before the Senate the annual report of the Smithsonian Institute, for 1865. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

THE ARMY SURGICAL REPORTS.

Mr. JOHNSON presented the memorial of the Medical Association recently convened in Baltimore asking that the Surgical Reports of the late war be printed for public use. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

NEVADA.

Mr. STEWART offered a joint resolution for the settlement of the accounts of the Territory of Nevada, which was read and ordered to lay over for the present.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Mr. SHERMAN offered a resolution for the printing of three thousand copies of the decision of the Supreme Court on the taxation of National Banks, with the opinions of the different judges. Adopted.

PATENT-OFFICE REPORT.

Mr. ANTHONY called up a resolution to reduce the number of copies of the mechanical part of the Patent-office report from ten thousand to four thousand dollars, and it was passed.

THE ARMY REGISTER.

Mr. WILSON called up a joint resolution respecting the publication of the Volunteer Army Register, directing the canceling of the volumes of the Volunteer Army Register already printed, and the preparation of a correct roster of every volunteer regiment, under the superintendence of the Secretary of War, and its publication on a plan prepared by the Superintendent of Public Printing.

Mr. GRIMES asked what was the necessity for such a publication. In his State, and in nearly every other State, he supposed, the Adjutant-General's report contained the information sought for in a correct form. It would cost, perhaps, $100,000.

Mr. WILSON said it would cost about $240,000 to $250,000. It would require at least three volumes, according to the most economical plan prepared by Mr. DEFREES.

Mr. GRIMES said if any publication was made, it ought to embrace the names of the men as well as the officers. There was no reason why the name of a Second Lieutenant should be printed, and that of the Orderly-Sergeant should be omitted. The contemplated work would only embrace the officers.

Mr. WILSON thought it best to publish in three volumes the names of all the officers. If we could have the names of all the 2,700,000 soldiers it would be better, but that would take fifty or sixty volumes.

The resolution was, on motion, recommitted to the Military Committee.

THE GRADE OF GENERAL.

The bill to revive the grade of General in the army was received from the House and referred to the Military Committee.

THE OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE REBELLION.

Mr. WILSON introduced a joint resolution for the publication of the official history of the Rebellion, which was referred to the Military Committee.

THE POST-OFFICE BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the motion to reconsider Mr. TRUMBULL'S amendment to the Post-office Bill.

Mr. POLAND took the floor and said he had voted for the amendment and for the bill itself with great hesitation, and with the design, if he could not become better satisfied with it, to move its reconsideration. The amendment was very general and comprehensive in its terms, and denied any payment of salary to officers appointed by the President before their confirmation, unless appointed to fill vacancies happening during the recess by death, resignation, expiration of term, or removal for official misconduct. One of the mischiefs which it is claimed to be designed to prevent was the filling of vacancies which exist while the Senate is in session, when there is an opportunity to submit nominations, or the appointment in vacation of persons rejected by the Senate in session. If the amendment had no greater scope than this he would cheerfully support it, for the language of the Constitution was clear that the President's power of appointment, without the consent of the Senate, is confined to vacancies that happen during the recess. The power of the President to fill vacancies was not denied, but the amendment declared that unless they happened in a particular way the salary of the person appointed should not be paid, unless by consent of the Senate. He thought the mover would not deny that the effect of his amendment was to declare that appointments to vacancies caused by removals for political reasons should not be confirmed. This brought up the old question of the power of the President to remove from office persons whose original appointment could be made only by consent of the Senate. That was the boldly avowed opinion of the Senator from Missouri, (Mr. HENDERSON,) and his argument, could the question now be considered an open one, went far towards convincing him (Mr. POLAND) that such was the true construction of the Constitution. If Senators had power to refuse appropriations to pay salaries of executive officers, he held that its exercise could only be justified as a last resort, to prevent usurpation or the destruction of the liberties of the people. If the President has not the legal and constitutional power of removal, why not say so distinctly? If we would adopt the doctrine of the Senator from Missouri, why not do so in an open and manly way? After a uniform exercise of the power by every administration since the formation of the Constitution, and after at least thirty years of undoubted and unquestioned use thereof, does it become the Senate to do it in the indirect and sinister way proposed by this amendment? If such is the design, is it exactly open, honest dealing to bolster it up by affecting to believe that the President transcends his power by making such removals? But it concedes, he affirmed, the constitutional power to remove on its face by providing that removals for misconduct in office shall be excepted from the prohibition of payment. It could not be said that he has the power to remove for one cause, but not for another. The idea was strange and monstrous that a man who legally holds an office and properly performs its duties, should not be paid, because his appointment was particularly unsatisfactory. He believed such a position to be wholly indefensible, wrong in principle, and one upon which no party could stand. He happened to say in offering the motion to reconsider that the doctrine seemed to him to be almost revolutionary. He had since declared that no radical Unionist had a right to use that word, and he would therefore take leave to withdraw it. He stated the origin and status of the controversy between Congress and the President, and said neither showed as yet a disposition to yield to the views of the other, but to appeal to the people in the election of the next Congress. He supposed that the great majority holding office, as well as the mass of the Union Party, were with Congress, and it was feared the President might attempt to enforce his views by the use of his patronage. He hoped such was not the case. But if he had such a purpose, this amendment would not defeat it. If he had not, would not such action tend to produce the action we were trying to avoid. He expressed, in closing, a firm and abiding confidence in the soundness of his position.

Mr. TRUMBULL, in reply to Mr. POLAND, said he was surprised that the Senator from Vermont should have risen in that Senate to denounce a measure which he and a majority of the Senate had voted for; to call it political quackery, an indirect and sinister way of legislating, and to ask the question, "Why not act in an open and honest way?" Does the Senator from Vermont mean to impute to a majority of this body dishonesty of action, and to say that it is governed by sinister motives, and that it does not act openly and fairly? I will not suffer myself to be betrayed into such a reply to these remarks as I think they deserve. In a body where we are equal, and where the motives of persons are not to be assailed, where one is presumed to be as honest as another! I have never myself indulged in any remarks claiming for myself greater honesty; nor have I imputed to others sinister designs or dishonest deeds. The proposition under consideration received but a small part of the Senators' attention. He has denounced it as monstrous, and he has spoken of it as a resort to doubtful and desperate measures, as one upon which no party could stand. He says that he is disposed to make the fight within the Constitution. Does he mean by that that anybody is disposed to make the fight out of the pale of the Constitution? Why, Sir, I think the majority of the Senate who voted for that measure, have as much respect for the Constitution as the Senator from Vermont, and as little inclination to resort to any sinister or dishonest mode of legislation to carry out their object. What is this amendment? and it is to this that I design to confine my remarks, not to go into a history of the war, or to recount the gallant deeds of the sons of Vermont. The heroic boys who went from all the States, who put down the rebellion, did their duty, from Vermont, as well as elsewhere, and our legislation here should be shaped to secure the fruits of the victory which their valor achieved, and we should not permit, by our legislation here, the fruits of the victory, to achieve which they made such sacrifices, to be lost. The proposition is simply that persons unconstitutionally in office shall not be paid. The Senator admits that he would have no objection to that portion of the amendment, which provides that if the President shall undertake to fill vacancy which existed when the Senate was in session, after the Senate had adjourned, that the person with whom he fills that vacancy shall not be paid? Was that sinister or a resort to a desperate measure? To what does he object? He objects because we will not pay a man who is put into office for the purpose of overthrowing the Union party and turning the country over to those who have been fighting us for five years.

Mr. TRUMBULL then argued in favor of the amendment, reiterating reasons already urged by him for it. In conclusion he remarked that if Mr. POLAND was not aware that the President was turning men out of office, he (Mr. TRUMBULL) was well aware of it. The United States Marshal of Pennsylvania and the Collector of Pittsburgh had been removed, and if he were at liberty to refer to what was being done in Executive Session, he might convince Mr. POLAND that removals were not few or uncommon. He knew of a case in which an office-holder had taken part in a meeting to indorse Congress, and soon after received a letter on the subject, asking him to explain if he was at that meeting and indorsed its action.

Mr. SHERMAN spoke against the wisdom and propriety of attaching such provisions to the appropriation bill. The proposition did not, as Mr. TRUMBULL said, provide that a loyal man should not be turned out, and a rebel put in. It provided just as well that a man who had held office for five years could not be turned out and a Union soldier put in his place, or that if he was put in he could not be paid until the Senate consented to his appointment. The amendment did not accomplish the purpose in view. The way to reach the contemplated end was by direct Congressional legislation, not amendments to appropriation bills. Assessors, Collectors, Postmasters and a large class of officers might be placed beyond the power of removal by the President. Congress, Mr. SHERMAN said, need have no controversy with the President on this subject. If the President used the patronage of his power against the party that elected him, it should be for Congress at its next session to guard against it, but there was no need of doing so now.

Mr. STEWART said he was in favor of reconstructing the vote on this amendment. He had no doubt of the power of Congress to refuse to pay officers of the Government or to refuse to pass appropriation bills. He had no doubt of the power of the President to veto any bill passed by Congress; but it was a question of policy—a question of a correct line of policy, as it had been the policy in the last thirty years for the President to have the power of removal. Something must have occurred recently to make this amendment necessary. He suggested that it would be better, before acting on this question, to ascertain what was the policy of Congress on reconstruction. It was said that the President would use his patronage to carry out his policy, before knowing whether this would be right or not. Congress ought to present its plan to the country. At present, he confessed he did not know what the plan of Congress was. It seemed to be difficult to ascertain what it was. In the course of his remarks Mr. STEWART advocated the resolutions recently offered by him for universal suffrage in return for universal amnesty. He believed the President's plan was better than that reported by the Reconstruction Committee, which he did not suppose any member of the Committee would unequivocally indorse. Mr. JOHNSON agreed with Mr. SHERMAN that it was competent for Congress to control the appointment of inferior officers, and if it so desired to rest the appointing power in the Supreme Court. He quoted from the Supreme Court decisions to show that the power to remove from office was vested in the President.

Mr. HOWE spoke against the reconsideration. He was sorry to hear gentlemen urge against the pending amendment that it would provoke a collision between Congress and the President. It was too much like the appeals to the fears of the public, resorted to for twenty years prior to 1860, in support of a great deal of the legislation of this body. Then it was feared the collision would be between the different sections of the country. He did not like to hear it urged here as an argument that the President would veto the bill, if adopted. The Senate ought to consider whether the bill and amendments were right, and if it decided they were, it ought to pass them. If the President thinks differently, he can send a veto here.

Mr. SAULSBURY said this controversy seemed to be between the two branches of the Republican Party, rather than between the Republican Party and the party to which he belonged. There seemed to be two wings of that party. According to that debate, one party was led by Congress, and the other by the President. He belonged to neither. The Democratic Party supported the policy of the President, because they believed it to be the only one that could bring peace and Union to the country. This was the only interest they had in the controversy going on in the Republican Party. He (Mr. SAULSBURY) was glad to hear the able speech of Mr. POLAND, but he sincerely regretted to hear him use the word "Copperhead," a term which he thought had passed away with the passions engendered by the war, and he hoped never to hear on the Senate floor again. He spoke briefly against the pending amendment as an infringement upon the appointing power of the President. He had yet to find that the present Executive had the appointment of the first Democratic office, and while he was glad to say that he was a personal friend of the President, he would also say that neither he nor his party were looking for official crumbs from his table. They indorsed him in his policy of reconstruction, because he was right, and if his hands fell down in that work Democratic voters and Democratic voices would lift them up. It was a great mistake to suppose that Democrats wanted offices from the President. They asked him to appoint men who voted for him, but to be sure and appoint those who were his enemies. He was surprised to see Republicans make war on a President surrounded by such men as SEWARD and STANTON. Was SEWARD going to join the Democrats? He could not think it possible. Was STANTON going to desert the Republicans? The Democrats did not want him, and wouldn't have him. The Republicans must keep time. In conclusion, Mr. SAULSBURY said:

ANDREW JOHNSON might, if he acted rightly, not through the action of the Democratic Party, but by the spontaneous action almost of the American people become the next President of the United States. The people might will this, and if they did the Republican Party could do little against them.

Mr. STEWART rose to reply to Mr. HOWE. He did not believe in tearing down the President's platform and policy until Congress had presented a policy, and it was fairly compared with that of the President and found better than it. The President had not gone very far in the exercise of his appointing power. The Senate had confirmed most of the men sent to it. The proportion of the rejections had not been large.

Mr. MCDOUGAL opposed the amendment as contrary to sound policy and destructive to the best interests of the country.

The question was taken on the reconsideration of the vote, by which the following amendment was adopted:

No person exercising or performing the duties of any office which, by law is required to be filled by the advice and consent of the Senate, shall, before his confirmation by the Senate, receive any salary or compensation for his services, unless he be commissioned by the President to fill a vacancy occurring by reason of death, resignation, or expiration of term of office during the recess of the Senate, and since its last adjournment, or removed for acts done in violation of the duties of his office; the case and cause of removal to be reported to the Senate at its next session.

It was decided in the affirmative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Edmunds, Fessenden, Foster, Guthrie, Lane of Kansas, McDougal, Morgan, Nesmith, Norton, Poland, Riddle, Saulsbury, Sherman, Stewart, Van Winkle, Willey, Williams, Wilson—21.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Creswell, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Lane of Indiana, Morrill, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sprague, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade—18.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING—Messrs. Brown, Buckalew, Cragin, Dixon, Grimes, Hendricks, Johnson, Kirkwood, Wright, Yates—10.

The Senate, without further action on the bill or amendments, at 5 o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SUFFRAGE.

Mr. JULIAN offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill providing that hereafter the elective franchise shall not be denied or abridged in any of the Territories of the United States on account of race or color; and providing further, and thereby giving notice of the fact, that henceforward no State which the people of any of the said Territories may organize shall be admitted into the Union whose Constitution shall sanction such denial or abridgment of the elective franchise.

At the suggestion of Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, the resolution was modified so as simply to instruct the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the propriety of reporting such a bill.

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was lost by 29 to 76 votes, and then the resolution was adopted.

FEDERAL COURTS IN VIRGINIA.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, introduced a bill to regulate the time and fix the place for holding the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Virginia, which was considered and passed.

It fixes the time of holding Circuit at Richmond on the first Monday in May and the fourth Monday of November in each year, and authorizes the adjournment of the session now authorized from Norfolk to Richmond.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, expressed the hope that the Chief-Justice of the United States would do his duty now, and not shirk the blame from himself to the President.

CLERKS.

Mr. SMITH offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling for information from the various Cabinet Ministers in reference to the number of clerks holding office under them, from what States appointed, &c., specifying those who have been in the United States Army and in the Confederate Army, and stating by whom the latter were recommended.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. WELKER introduced a bill to annul the 24th article of the Declaration of Rights of the State of Maryland, so far as applies to the District of Columbia. It was read twice and referred to the Committee for the District.

AGRICULTURE.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Agriculture to inquire into the expediency of removing the Department of Agriculture to one of the Eastern States.

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE.

Mr. GARFIELD offered a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Printing, to print five thousand extra copies of the report of the Smithsonian Institute, two thousand for the Institution and three thousand for the use of the members of the House.

ORDNANCE STORES.

Mr. SCHENCK introduced a joint resolution relating to the distribution of ordnance and ordnance stores among States, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

Mr. BOYER introduced the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The Joint Committee of Fifteen on Reconstruction, reported on the 30th ult., after the arduous labor of five months continued incubation, a well matured plan of "How not to do it," in which it has fully met the expectations of the country, which is as much as ought ordinarily to be demanded of any Committee; therefore

Resolved, That said Joint Committee be discharged.

Mr. BROMWELL moved to lay the joint resolution on the table. The motion was agreed to—yeas, 90, nays, 24.

DISTRIBUTION OF REWARDS.

Mr. KELLEY offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Claims to inquire into the fairness and propriety of the distribution of the rewards offered for the arrest of JEFFERSON DAVIS and the conspirators to murder President LINCOLN.

EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.

Mr. STROUSE presented the joint resolution of the Pennsylvania Legislature for an equalization of bounties to volunteers, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

TAXING COTTON.

Mr. STEVENS introduced a joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States by adding an article providing that Congress shall have power to lay and levy tax or duty on cotton exported from the United States; which was read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE.

The Speaker presented the amended report of the Smithsonian Institute for 1865, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

THE BANCROFT-RUSSELL CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, presented a letter from Mr. BANCROFT, transmitting correspondence between Earl RUSSELL, CHARLES F. ADAMS, and Mr. BANCROFT, on the subject of Mr. BANCROFT'S strictures on the English Government in his eulogy on President LINCOLN, delivered before Congress.

The correspondence was read in full.

The documents were ordered to be published in the *Globe*, and to be printed and referred to the Joint Committee on the Death of President LINCOLN.

TAX ON PETROEUM.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a joint resolution to provide for the exemption of crude petroleum from tax or duty.

Mr. MORRILL explained the necessity for passing the joint resolution now. The manufacturers of Paraffine oil were now obliged to pay tax on crude petroleum in the face of a loss. Many of them were compelled to suspend operations, and the workmen were becoming riotous, and were destroying the wells. The Committee of Ways and Means proposed to take off the tax on the 1st of July, and it might as will be done now, so as to let the business go on.

The joint resolution was considered and passed.

DISCUSSION OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. STEVENS asked leave to offer a resolution providing that in the discussion of the Constitutional Amendment reported by the Committee on Reconstruction, no speech shall exxceed thirty minutes, nor shall a motion to extend the time of any member entertained.

Mr. RAYMOND inquired whether it wouldn not suit the convenience of the Committee and of the House to allow that question to lie over until after the Tax Bill was considered and disposed of. If the Tax Bill were considered to-day, and then its consideration postponed to-morrow, it would leave a great gap. He believed the Tax Bill would be finished in two or three days, after which the other question could be taken up.

Mr. STEVENS said the Committee had considered that point, and thought it better to have the Constitutional amendment disposed of by the House and sent to the Senate. Then the accompanying bills might be laid over till after the Tax Bill was disposed of.

Mr. BANKS expressed his belief that the fullest debate and discussion of the report of the Reconstruction Committee would result in benefit to the country. He objected to the introduction of the resolution.

The rules were suspended so as to allow the resolution to be offered.

The resolution was offered, and was, after considerable discussion, agreed to.

PROTECTION OF PUBLIC FUNDS IN NATIONAL BANKS.

Mr. LYNCH offered a resolution directing the Committee on Banking and Currency to inquire into the legislation necessary to protect the Government against the loss of public funds deposited in national banks.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved to amend by adding "and that said Committee report a bill to prevent any disposal whatever of public funds in national banks."

Mr. LYNCH moved the previous question so as to cut out the amendment

The House refused to second the previous question, and then Mr. LYNCH withdrew the resolution.

EVENING SESSION.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL it was ordered] that after this day evening session shall be held for the purpose of continuing action on the Revenue Bill exclusively.

FRENCH FISHERY CULTURE.

The Speaker presented a message from the President, calling the attention of Congress again to the exposition of fishery and water culture at Arocochon, France, and it was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Speaker presented a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, in compliance with the House resolution of the 23d of April, a statement of moneys on hand applicable to the Indian service, which was laid on the table.

THE EIGHT-HOUR SYSTEM.

Mr. HART presented a petition of the workmen of Rochester, N. Y., asking that eight hours be the legal term of a day's work.

THE ASSAY OFFICE.

Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to establish an additional office for the assay of gold and silver, which was read twice and committed and ordered printed.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE BILL.

The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, in the Chair, and proceeded to the consideration of the Internal Revenue Bill, on which Mr. MORRILL addressed the House.

The new report contains one hundred and ninety-one pages—Mr. MORRILL explaining the increase of nearly sixty pages by stating that when sections of the old bill were modified, it were better to insert new sections than merely to amend old ones.

SPEECH OF MR. MORRILL.

Mr. MORRILL entered into a full explanation of the bill. He said in revising our Internal Revenue laws the question that meets us at the threshhold is how much revenue have we to show, and how much will our necessities require for another year? The last question has been specially answered by the Secretary of the Treasury, who has fixed upon three hundred and fifty millions, provided the appropriations of Congress do not exceed the estimates, as the sum it would be safe to rely upon, including the revenue from the tariff as well as internal taxes. In making an estimate of the probable receipts from the latter, we have, as a basis, one full year and three-fourths of the present year of experience, and the data is sufficiently complete to be of value. Our receipts for 1864–5 were in round numbers two hundred and ten millions of dollars, and the returns thus far of 1865–6, show that we may expect for the year, an increase of nearly fifty per centum, or not less than from three hundred to three hundred and five millions. One of the largest and best paying consumers of the products of the country, during the war, was the Government, but is so no longer. War prices no longer rule, and it is inevitable that manufactures must be still further reduced in value, until we reach the solid standard of gold, as recognized by the commercial world. The tax on manufactures, therefore, must be far less productive for the year ending June 30, 1867, than heretofore, as it will be computed at a less percentage, if one bill should be adopted, and on a far less aggregate amount. Then, as a general rule, in a season of falling prices, it is not gains, but losses, which must be calculated at the end of the year. Therefore the tax on incomes, and the dividends from banks and other corporations, for the next year, cannot be expected to yield anything like the amount derived from those sources for the year ending December, 1864, and December, 1865, nor can our foreign quotations be maintained upon their present scale. It is very desirable that they should not be as they are, supplanting a large share of the labor of our own people, and because payment will at present be made chiefly in United States bonds. Financial disaster, as well as increased depression to our industrial interests, cannot fail to follow such an influx of foreign goods as we have witnessed the present season. That trade must in some degree be postponed until we recover from the exhaustion caused by the war, until capital and labor can adjust itself to the new conditions of peace, or until we have something to exchange for British, French and German iron, wine and haberdashery beside our national credit. It is right, however, to look for some increase of revenue in consequence of the close of the war, and we may expect something from the States lately in rebellion, though not an amount in proportion to their relative numbers. Never fruitful in taxable resources, they have less now than ever. We obtain, outside of commerce, enough to cover the bills already passed in one or the other House. For extra expenses on their account it will equal my expectations. Taking all these things into consideration, as well as others not necessary to mention, the Committee of Ways and Means have felt willing to report the bill as it stands, which will reduce taxation the present year in round numbers about seventy-five millions of dollars. It is also prudent to anticipate a large diminution from Customs, as it ought not to be expected to long continue at double the amount ever obtained in the most prosperous times. Our receipts from miscellaneous sources the coming year will be very light, as they have recently accrued mainly from property disposed of at the close of the war, and premiums on sales of gold, sources already nearly extinct. We seek to make some compensation for these losses by increasing the tax on raw cotton three cents, or, by raising it from two to five cents per pound. Supposing that two millions of bales should be raised this season and be taxed—and I think the amount will be considerably greater, notwithstanding the actual want of good seed and the changed system of labor—we ought to obtain a revenue from this source of $44,000,000, or an increase over the tax at present enforced of $26,400,000. The crop may so far exceed the number of bales mentioned as to cover all the cotton which will escape taxation, or which will be used on plantations, and all that will be exported in the shape of manufactures, and upon which a drawback will be allowed; but it will be safer to estimate the probable receipts on a lower basis. All human calculations are subject to contingencies, and financial calculations are, perhaps, most exposed to be shipwrecked of all. But if we retain the tax on cotton, as proposed, we can safely realize, in my opinion, other taxes to the extent contemplated by the bill. Otherwise we must reinstate something already stricken out of the roll of taxation by the bill, or find some new source of revenue which will produce an equal amount; and I say this without feeling very confident that the rates for the income tax will be allowed to be changed much from the existing law.

The following were the Treasury receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865:

Customs	$84,928,000
Internal revenue	209,464,000
Miscellaneous	35,175,186
Total receipts exclusive of loans	$329,567,186

The following are the estimated Treasury receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866:

Customs receipts to April 1, 1866, actual, coin	$128,967,375
Internal Revenue to April 1, 1866, actual	243,890,548
Miscellaneous to April 1, 1866, actual, premium on gold, &c.	37,183,309
Actual aggregate receipts to April 1, 1866	$410,041,232
Estimated Customs receipts from April 1 to June 30	$30,000,000
Estimated Internal Revenue from April 1 to June 30	60,000,000
Estimated miscellaneous receipts from April 1 to June 30	1,500,000
Total aggregate receipts from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 30	$501,541,232

Estimate of receipts for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1866:

Customs	$125,000,000
Internal Revenue	260,000,000
Increase on cotton	15,000,000
Spirits	15,000,000
Miscellaneous	10,000,000
Total	$425,000,000
Requirement of the Secretary of the Treasury	$350,000,000
Available for the reduction of taxation	$75,000,000

It will be seen that I estimate a reduction in the revenue received from manufactures, on account of a depression in values, of about twenty-five per cent., and a reduction upon incomes and dividends of rather more than that amount. It is true that we shall be likely to have a more perfect administration of the law, and I take pleasure in saying that the present Commissioner is a most diligent and conscientious officer; but the increase of revenue on this account will be at least counterbalanced by many little favors distributed all through our amendments, and which it is impossible to accurately estimate. We could not, if we would, levy an export duty upon cotton, and except for the convenience of collection an excise tax may be better as in the form it is here proposed. It is not necessarily to be paid by the planter, and may, in the same manner that we now transport spirits, be removed from one collection district to another, upon giving bonds for the payment of the tax within ninety days, or upon its arrival at its place of destination. The duties will practically thus be paid by the purchaser. In addition to this, while we guard our political citadel here against the dangers of any insidious treason from any quarter, when it comes to taxation we should not only be just, but generous, and the drawback on manufactured cotton of all the taxes actually paid in any form will redound most to the benefit of the Southern and Western States. They will at once manufacture coarse cottons and yarns and warps much more extensively than they have hitherto done, and that Southern people will be the last to surrender the system of a tax on cotton when once it shall be adopted and understood. Until the production of cotton shall be so large as to reduce the price below 20 cents per pound, or exceed the wants of the world, this tax will not be greatly felt by Americans. Should the tax at any time operate adversely to our interests, as I do not think it can at present, it must be reduced or removed, as experience shall seem to require. Surely, if the entire cotton crop of the United States, save what we consume, could be exported in a manufactured state, or in a partially manufactured state, instead of exclusively as a raw material, it would be an end worthy of a statesman, covering our country with blessings and wronging no man—would do much toward extinguishing resentment and restoring kindly feelings throughout the land. The Southern coast and the banks of the Rio Grande, the Mississippi, the Mobile, the Tennessee, and the Savannah, would soon be decorated and enlivened by factories giving employment to thousands, and bringing the culture and contentment, the social life and comfort of organized industry into regions where hitherto useful industry has worn the badge of dishonor. The saving of freightage and in the cost of food will secure at least handsome profits, possibly large profits, to those who may engage in the business. With prosperity human nature is rarely disposed to make war. Make the South prosperous, and we make them our friends. With freedom for all, and with such measures as will induce them to work. They may become prosperous, and through the policy of the National Government. Even though the cotton crop the present season should be but a half of the standard crop, the price will be so great that the South will realize more money from it than in any year of our previous history, as the laws of trade prove, for the last seventy years, that a short crop is always more valuable than a full one, and hence the uniform effect to hide the fact of a great crop. The shrinkage of cotton in the process of manufacture is about fifteen per cent., and that amount will be lost to the manufacturer in the drawback, and gained to the Government. The principle is not novel. We return duties upon imported goods, and we gladly allow spirits, tobacco and all sorts of domestic manufactures to go out of the country without the payment of any internal tax. It it were possible to ascertain with any precision the tax paid on other raw materials, when manufactured for exportation, as we can on cotton—as, for example, upon leather or iron—we should consider it unquestionably wise to refund the full amount paid.

Exports of the Manufacture of Cotton.

1853	$8,018,652
1856	6,583,109
1860	5,141,844
1863	954,835
1865	764,761

The largest export trade we have ever known of the manufacture of cotton was in 1853, when it was a trifle over eight millions of dollars, but in consequence of the low-priced Surat cotton and the lower priced labor of Europe, it has steadily declined since that time, and during the late war nearly ceased, not reaching a million of dollars in 1865. Pass the present law, however, and we shall have speedily restored to American manufacturers and American merchants the full amount of the foreign trade we ever enjoyed, and in due time our country will assume that supremacy in the cotton trade of the world to which it is so legitimately entitled. The system of levying a tax upon home manufactures would never have been dreamed of, but for the grave necessities of the hour. Our Treasury was exhausted; our people were unused to paying taxes; a large party among our people were not in harmony with the idea of maintaining the Union at all hazards and at any cost; loans could only be obtained at first in driblets, and among foreign nations, with aristocracies everywhere dominant, it was an inexpressible joy for the organs of public opinion to speak of our country as the late United States. Among them all there was no LOUIS XVI. to send us a man or lend us a dollar, or even to bid us God speed in the task of putting down a rebellion the most wicked in the annals of mankind, and a war (not a little war, such as our country must and will always wage, if it wages any) of illimitable proportions had already begun. Under these circumstances we girded up our loins and became reliant, alone, but independent, and built up the credit of the great American Republic, in the hearts of our own people; made them see and feel that it would be safe to trust it by seeking objects of taxation which would yield promptly and yield abundantly. The experiment proved a success. During the whole term of war it was borne by our manufacturers, and by our whole people, not only without complaint, but absolutely without injury, for it is even doubtful whether they ever enjoyed a season of greater prosperity. The law was new, and, therefore, not polished and perfected by experience or revision, but first put into operation by the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. BOUTWELL,) it at once vindicated the propriety of its principles and policy. Often amended subsequently, in consequence of the increasing wants of the Treasury, in bearing the misfortune of frequent changes in its chief administrative officers, it soon brought forth most bountiful supplies, and disclosed a resource of unequaled magnitude, that can be used in any sufficiently urgent crisis, and which is an ample requital rendered at the hour of our greatest need for all the protection, direct or indirect, ever bestowed upon the products of domestic industry. Without these products of a free people, we should have been as weak as our foes, and if not vanquished we should have retired after a single indeterminate campaign. To illustrate the wonderful fecundity of a tax on manufactures, take but a single instance. The little tax of one cent upon each box of matches produced last year about $1,500,000, or enough to arm, transport and keep in the field 1,500 men, and this tax had not only to contend with the stocks on hand, but for some time with extensive fraudulent impositions. The tax may be expected to produce much more hereafter, but now the duties of peace return and we must simplify our laws, reduce the burdens of tax-payers so far as possible, and cheapen the cost of living. All this cannot be done at once. We shall do the best we can, and leave something to be done by the next Congress and future Commissioners of Revenue. At an early day, spirits, malt liquors, tobacco, cigars, cotton, stamp-taxes and perhaps a small number of other objects, it is to be hoped, with custom duties, will afford revenue commensurate with all the wants of the Government. The fixed economy of all civilized nations requiring large revenues, appears to be to squeeze out of these articles considered as luxuries by mankind, or which sustain and soothe, but never slake habits deplored by good men everywhere, the largest sums which the most stringent laws will secure, and our practice in this respect, from this time forward should, doubtless, conform to that of the world. Some changes are now proposed relative to tobacco and cigars; concerning their utility, I have serious doubts. I fear the door, which for the past year seemed effectually closed, will be again opened to fraudulent practices, and that the revenue, as well as the honest dealer will suffer. I know that gentlemen for whose opinions and wishes I have great respect, from districts where low priced tobacco is produced, find their people clamorous for grading the tax according to values on the face of it. The claim would seem to be just, but I am told by officers connected with the administration of the internal revenue laws, that the law as it now stands is working well, and that the tax on smoking tobacco should not be reduced. Experts believe that any fair discrimination cannot be honestly enforced, and the loss to the Treasury may be large. The tobacco growing and manufacturing interest, it is true, has been, and is now greatly depressed, but not so much on account of the form or amount of the tax, as on account of the large influx of untaxed tobacco, which flowed into our market upon the cessation of the rebellion; and it may be added to that that our tariff upon foreign cigars is much too low. The bill proposes to wholly exempt from taxation many articles, and to largely reduce it upon others, and among these will be found slaughtered animals, salt, sugar, starch, coal, soap, vinegar, saleratus, clothing and boots and shoes. These exemptions and reductions will lessen family expenditures and be a relief to all classes of the community. Dressmakers and milliners, wielding a potent influence as they do, will no longer be treated as men subject to taxation, but as deserving of favor. Though they may tax us, we do not propose to tax them for provisions or products of the farm. It has been the policy from the start, (and its wisdom has been only exceptionally questioned,) to keep free from taxation all fertilizers, draining-tills, and many of the more expensive implements of agriculture. It is now also proposed to relieve freights, perhaps one of the most indefensible taxes we have had, perpetually checking commerce, and adding to the price of purchases, as well as diminishing the price of sales. It will be seen these are to be utterly abandoned, as are all the articles in schedule A, except gold watches, silver plate, billiard tables, and carriages valued above $300, as by the testimony of the Collectors, the tax upon all the other articles as are therein embraced amounted to less than the cost of collection, while it imposed domiciliary visits, always obnoxious to a spirited people. It has been considered important not to check any enterprise for building, or for repairs of buildings, and to this end building materials, such as brick, free-stone, marble, slate roofing, slate, lime and cement have been placed on the free list. The tax imposed upon paper, books and binding, entertained with little hospitality from the first, is surrendered the first opportunity without regret; the tax on knowledge, as it has been often styled, if it ever existed, it is to be hoped will be now abandoned; the tax upon all repairs, always indefinite and of dubious propriety, may also well be removed. If a horse runs away with a carriage, or a locomotive gets smashed, it seems oppressive for the Government to seize the opportunity of such misfortune for levying a fresh tax. We had proposed to exempt coal from any tax. If we regard it as an article of fuel, we cannot any longer afford to deal the excuse of a tax for a dear price; if we look upon it as raw material from which gas is made, the tax on the latter would seem to be as great as we ought to subject an article so indispensable to the population of all our cities and most considerable towns. If we look upon it as the source, the hidden grant of steam power, which drives so large a part of our machinery used in manufacturing, from which so much of our revenue accrues, it certainly presents strong claims to be free. Iron, being an article of such large consumption, shaped into such multifarious forms for the use of mankind, employing numbers so vast in its production, and an abundant supply being almost a prerequisite, in peace or war, to national independence, the Committee of Ways and Means have been willing to wholly exempt pig-iron, railroad-iron, railroad-iron rerolled, and to leave but three dollars per ton upon bar-iron. Cheap iron is an advantage to the whole country, and especially so to agriculturists, to artisans, and even to the day laborers, who wield but an ax or a spade. It is also important that we should not discourage railroad enterprises by making their cost so great as to frighton away all capitalists. Our iron should be made at home. But let us give our own people a fair chance to make it cheaply. That the universality of tax upon all descriptions of manufactures in any state or condition, when offered for sale, tends to a duplication of taxation is sufficiently obvious, and the Committee of Ways and Means have sought to remedy this evil so far as they could consistently with their duty to the Government, whose wants, though diminishing, are still imperative. The increase of the tax on all manufactures last year, one-fifth or twenty per cent., as our law of last year provided for, it is now proposed to repeal. Steel being in the nature of raw material, a manufacture in its infancy, and in some part, from the pressing competition of the Old World, it is deemed expedient to entirely exempt from taxes, more especially as it will mostly be taxed when it reaches a more advanced stage of manufacture. The same argument applies to iron, which we have not yet been able wholly to realize, to all copper and zinc and brass, which we all propose to realize. The bill, however, will show for itself that the reductions have been made for the sole view of the greatest good of the greatest number; and in the main I hope they will be accepted by the House. It may very likely be true that many articles not now relieved can be pointed out having equal claims with those proposed for favor. But the answer is civily but firmly that the time for those has not yet arrived. The release of tax on many articles has been done, not so much to favor them or any particular branch of manufactures as to favor those which remain still bearing the burden of taxation. The removal, so far as it at present seemed prudent, of the constant duplication of taxes, will certainly tend to diminish the cost of a large number of articles. But until we reach a solid basis of currency equal in value to coin, prices must remain dear and unstable, and producers and manufacturers, while working under circumstances of inflated cost, will be exposed to the chances of making sales in a falling market. The reduction must come at some time, and the hour will be severe if it comes suddenly, or lighter if it comes more slowly. It is the same in the sum total, whether hastened or retarded. Savings banks or provident institutions, by far the most appropriate name, it will be seen, are to some extent relieved from the tax on deposits, entirely relieved when such deposits are invested in United States securities or when made in sums not exceeding five hundred dollars by any one person. It cannot be doubted that it is sound public policy to induce those having but small earnings to establish the habit of thrift and economy by using these savings banks as a place of trust. Does it not speak well for the character of our people, as well as that of our country, that these institutions here hold of these small earnings of the common people five hundred millions of dollars. Where else can a similar fact be cited. Women, young persons and those unskilled in making loans and taking securities, who possess too little to be reached separately by taxes, should not be taxed when assembled together, but rather deserve the paternal care of the Government. The tax on the gross receipts of Express Companies was raised in the bill as first reported, from three to five per cent., but upon further consideration in the revised bill the rate has been restored to what it is now by existing law. When we are reducing taxation in every direction, it appeared too invidious to single out one class of business, and that one giving marked distinction to American enterprise, and doom it to a tax equal to 12 or 15 per cent. on its net annual receipts. The tax upon telegraph companies has also been placed upon the same level, or reduced from 5 to 3 per cent. One of the companies last year paid to the Government a tax upon $700,000 gross receipts, amounting to $35,000, when they had made an absolute loss of $100,000 or $65,000, beside the tax. Express and telegraph companies may not all deal liberally with the people, and may seek extravagant profits; but the Government of the United States could hardly be expected to base its legislation upon resentments thus engendered, unless the companies were the creatures of its own creation. Such abuses are more properly corrected by State legislation, or by even the more potent influence of competition and public opinion. The tax in schedule A, although one of an inquisitorial character, and therefore objectionable in form, has been retained in part by the Committee, on the ground that the owners of carriages valued at over $300, and gold watches and silver plate are among those persons best able to contribute something to the support of the Government under whose protection they had been able to acquire articles indicative of wealth, and assured means of support. The law in relation to licenses, it will be seen, has been entirely changed in form, although the substance of the tax will be found adhering to it. A special tax takes its place, and will, it is supposed, do equal service, without being liable to the objections made in some quarters, that it is an attempt to regulate the internal commerce of the States. Members of the House are aware that a case is still pending in the Supreme Court of the United States involving the constitutionality of the license law, and that this case, after having been tried, was considered of so much importance as to be postponed until the next term, when the decision, whatever it may be, will be announced. I do not suppose that the Court will be very eager to overturn the legality of laws which find precedents in our statutes at large, almost from the foundation of the Government; but other gentlemen may think differently, and from abundant reason. As we are revising the internal revenue laws, and as the technical objections, if there be one, can be easily removed, the Committee of Ways and Means have made the alterations to meet any circumstances that may arise, whatever they may be. There is no necessity for transcending our legitimate authority, which is merely to obtain the proper amount of lawful revenue in the least objectionable form. It is not proposed at this time to change the rate of the tax on spirits nor on malt liquors, mainly that we may have the law of high rates in operation a sufficient length of time to test its real value for revenue purposes, and incidentally, no doubt, its value as a mode of repression in the consumption of intoxicating beverages. For the largest revenue purposes, the rate of $2 per gallon (although the time elapsed since its adoption is too brief to definitely settle the question) seems likely to prove unsatisfactory; and if it were an original question, the recommendation of $1 per gallon by the Revenue Commission would not be disregarded by the Committee of Ways and Means. It is very clear that the whole tax fails to be collected, as the price has at no time or at any place been equal to the cost of the spirits with the tax added thereto; and in some parts of the country the price has occasionally been below even the amount of the tax. The amount of spirits of domestic manufacture returned to the assessors for 1865 was 16,936,778 gallons, as against 85,295,391 gallons in 1864, showing a falling off of nearly four-fifths of the whole amount. It is to be noted, however, that much was distilled in 1864, in expectation of an increase of the tax, and this accounts for a diminished business in 1865, but does not prove a diminished consumption. Notwithstanding the heavy increase of duties upon foreign liquors, the total importations have not been materially curtailed. Our experience is likely to correspond with that of the world, which is, that the appetites of men for spirituous liquors are held in check very little by high cost, unless that cost is very exhorbitant; and only those in the most indigent circumstances check the regularity of their indulgences or surrender any portion of their accustomed allowance. It is curious to note that iron manufacturers, in making up the calculation of the increased cost of a ton of iron, put in $2 50 as the increased cost of whisky; and the employer, no doubt, is compelled to increase the amount of his monthly pay-roll to cover this new item in the cost of living. It may be inferred that the consumption of liquors in the length and breadth of the land is as large as ever, but that the tax has not been, possibly cannot be, collected. The great temptation to illicit distillation and to smuggling which arises in cases of the imposition of high duties on liquors, calls for the enactment of stringent, almost despotic laws, not merely for the punishment of fraudulent practices, but for the protection of the honest importer and distiller. The carrying of wool out of the kingdom was formerly punished in England by the imposition of heavy penalties; and we have found that the introduction from Canada of ten babies filled with whisky by their reckless parents, can only be suppressed by heavy penalties and by their prompt enforcement. That a large trade has been carried on the past year in the manufacture of small copper stills, there is abundant evidence. If these should be suffered to be used clandestinely, as it is to be apprehended may have been the design, not only would the Government be deprived of a large amount of revenue, but public morals would be more or less debauched. The Committee of Ways and Means recommend, with some modifications, a large part of the changes in the law as to spirits proposed by the Revenue Commissioner in order to increase his efficiency. It is believed that the country, as well as Congress, are in favor of obtaining the maximum amount of revenue from spirits, and that we are not so eager to reduce the cost of intoxicating liquors, as to be unwilling to wait until experience has fully tested the policy or impolicy of the highest rate of taxation, as now fixed by law. It is understood that the method of mixing wood acid with alcohol, as practiced in England, so that alcohol might be used in the arts and manufactures, without paying any tax, has proved a failure, it having been found that such methylated spirit can be rectified and made into pure spirit again without any offensive smell. If any chemical preparation could be found which would accomplish this object, its discovery and adoption would be a great relief to many legitimate branches of arts and manufactures. The Committee of Ways and Means have proposed some modifications of the income law, but have not reached the conclusion, while the industrial employments must remain, to a considerable extent, so heavily burdened, that it can yet be dispensed with. By its terms as originally passed it was to expire in 1870, and thus a temporary character was put upon its face. In our great emergency it contributed, not to be returned again with interest, a larger amount than the richest banks in England would have loaned to us, even at 60 per cent. discount. Our loyal people paid the income tax of 1863, in June, of $20,740,451 33, and then, estimated upon the same lists, they were called upon in four months to pay another income tax, and they responded by contributing $23,929,312 02; again, in 1864 their income tax foots up $54,000,000. I point to these facts not only as a proud evidence of their patriotism and wealth, but as a proud evidence of their strict integrity of character, strong as the temptation might be for evasive returns, sore as they might be in consequence of the swift pursuit and contuminous exactions of the tax gatherer. They even paid more in 1863, upon the second call, than upon the first. Their country was in need, and even the greed for gain could not tempt the American people to defraud their Government. The law left it almost to the conscience of each man as to how much he should pay, and all seemed to vie with each other as to who should pay the most. I question whether any people ever paid a tax more honestly and accurately, and I question still more whether any free people ever imposed upon themselves, through their chosen representatives, taxes so thick and fast. If our income tax should be contemplated as a part of the permanent policy of the country, it is not to be denied that it would need various and perhaps fundamental amendments. The objections to such laws are sufficiently obvious. *First*—They are inquisitorial, of necessity, in their character, and Americans, like people elsewhere, though not averse to the knowledge of the secrets of others, are quite unwilling to disclose their own. Among commercial men such disclosures may be disastrous. If they show prosperity they excite envy and greater competition, or if they show any remarkable weakness, they damage credits. *Second*—The temptation to make understatements, and lend to these statements the sanction of an oath, tends to tap and mine public morals until men begin to excuse themselves for their own wrong-doing, because, it being so common, that to do otherwise would be to fail in average smartness. *Third*—When we take into consideration the sources from which income is derived, the habitudes of the different persons who pay the tax, the difficulty of apportioning it so that each will have paid in just proportion to every other person, leaving each relatively in the same conditions, the perplexities become almost insurmountable. Entertaining such views, and the pressing exigencies having passed, we have undertaken to lessen but not to entirely remove the weight of the income tax. To this end we propose to exempt the first thousand dollars of every person from any tax, and only to reach any excess beyond that amount. This will increase the sum exempt from $600 to $1,000. Exactly how much of a reduction it will make in our receipts cannot be foretold, but probably not over from 10 to 15 per cent., while it is likely to diminish the number of persons taxed nearly one-half. If it should excuse fifty thousand persons, then the reduction would amount to a million dollars for every such fifty thousand persons. There is, perhaps, no just reason for excusing any portion of the income of any one from the tax except that of the hardship or the inability of persons with a limited income to spare any part of it. But in a republican form of government the true theory is to make no distinctions as to persons in the rates of taxation, recognizing no class for special favors; we ought not to create a class of special burdens. Pursuing this principle the majority of the Committee of Ways and Means have agreed to that portion of the bill which makes the income tax after this year a uniform one of five per centum upon the annual gains. The loss to the revenue will be large—about $17,000,000; and it will be for the House to say whether the bill shall stand as reported, or whether relief in any other direction is more urgently demanded. In our list of exemptions, we strive to reach earliest those articles upon which a reduction of cost could bring relief to the masses of our people; and those reduced are such as have so small margins of profit as to be oppressed and in danger of being annihilated by even so small a tax as five or even three per cent., which tax is not unfrequently in case of branches of business closely covered by foreign competition in excess of what may be considered a regular and satisfactory profit. The military power of the United States needs no eulogizing from any quarter. Its efficiency at home is not likely to be questioned; and when it is challenged elsewhere it will be time enough to answer back. Its financial power also, even in the agonies of civil strife, has been vindicated. No stain of dishonor rests upon its credit. Every promise has been kept with entire good faith. No creditor holding the obligations of the nation has had to do more than ask and receive. No faithful soldier has closed his service without receiving at the same moment with his honorable discharge the last dollar due. Is there, therefore, any lurking danger as to our present and future financial condition? The cond;

Continued on Eighth Page

CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

A Special Report Made to President Johnson.

Observations of Our Own Correspondent.

Feeling of the Southern White Population.

What They Would Do in Case of Foreign War.

False Reports of Maltreatment of Northern Men.

Character and Position of the Freedmen.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Monday, April 9, 1866.

Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of my observations in the South, and my information concerning affairs and the people in that section:

I arrived at Montgomery, Ala., about the 1st of September, 1865, and remained in the South thirty-one weeks, or nearly eight months, during which time I traveled over nearly every portion of eight of the eleven seceded States, viz.: Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. I remained in Alabama from the 1st of September, 1865, until the 15th day of October, of the same year. From there I went to Georgia, where I remained until the 7th of December, when I left that State for Florida, where I remained until the 20th. Subsequently I spent two weeks in Tennessee, one week in Arkansas, one week in Mississippi, two weeks in Louisiana, and four weeks in Texas. In this time I visited all of the large and important cities of the South, and made frequent and extended stops upon many of the largest plantations.

I passed over nearly all of the railroads in the above-named States, was upon all of the navigable rivers, and traveled seven hundred odd miles in stage coaches.

I called upon all of the General officers commanding posts, districts, departments, &c., in the eight States above mentioned, and also upon all of the Commissioners of Freedmen (except Gen. FISK,) and many other officers connected with the Freedmen's Bureau. I also conversed with at least one-third of the Ex-Generals of the late Confederate army, and large numbers of Southern politicians, and Southern people generally, including ministers of the Gospel, editors of newspapers, and others in professional capacities.

From my close and careful observation, in addition to what seems to me to have been my correct and varied sources of information, I derived the impressions which, with entire candor and frankness, I will endeavor briefly to set forth.

I will speak first of the sentiment of the white people, touching their relations with the General Government and the people of the North:

I distinguish between *loyalty* and *patriotism*, and I believe the distinction not ill-grounded. That glorious, spontaneous burst of popular enthusiasm with which the North responded as one man to the echoing thunders of Sumter was the most sublime exhibition of *patriotism* the world has yet witnessed; the quietness, and even cheerfulness, with which the same people once yielded obedience to the rule of JAMES BUCHANAN, whose administration they hated and despised, was an instance of *loyalty*, such as only American citizens could have furnished.

The North never rebelled against JAMES BUCHANAN, nor seriously proposed to; but, I assert, without hesitation, that, now the war has swept over the South, there is no more disposition in that section of the country to rebel against the National Government than there was in the North at the time above referred to.

If any general assertion can be made that will apply to the masses of the people of the South, it is that they are at the present time indifferent toward the General Government. For four years of eventful life as a nation they were accustomed to speak of and regard "our Government" as the one which had its seat in Richmond; and thousands who at first looked upon that Government with great suspicion and distrust, gradually, from the mere lapse of time and the force of example, came to admit it into their ideas as *their* Government. The great body of the people, in any country, always moves slowly—the transfer of allegiance from one *de facto* Government to another is not effected in a day, whatever oaths of loyalty may be taken; and I have witnessed many amusing instances of mistakes on the part of those of whose attachment to the Government there could be no question. Ignorance and prejudice always lag furthest behind any radical change, and no person can forget that the violent changes of the past few years have left the ideas of the populace greatly unsettled, and increased their indifference. Fully one-half of the Southern people never cherished an educated and active attachment to any Government that was over them; and the war has left them very much as it found them.

The rank [illegible] file of the disbanded Southern army—those who remained in it to the end—are the backbone and sinew of the South. Long before the surrender, corps, divisions, brigades and regiments had been thoroughly purged of the worthless class—the skulkers—[illegible] of whom the South, as well as any other [illegible] would be best rid; and these it is that are now [illegible]ging past bitternesses. These are they, in great part, as I abundantly learned, by personal observation, that are now editing reckless newspapers, and that put forth those pernicious utterances that so little represent the thinking, substantial people, and are so eagerly seized on and paraded by certain Northern journalists, who themselves as little represent the great North. To the disbanded regiments of the rebel army, both officers and men, I look with great confidence as the best and altogether most hopeful element of the South—the real basis of Reconstruction and the material of worthy citizenship. On a thousand battle-fields they have tested the invincible power of that Government they vainly sought to overthrow, and along a thousand picket lines, and under the friendly flag of truce, they have learned that the soldiers of the Union bore them no hatred, and shared with them the common attributes of humanity. Around the returned soldier of the South gathers the same circle of admiring friends that we see around the millions of hearth-stones in our own section, and from him they are slowly learning the lesson of charity and brotherhood. I know of very few more potent influences at work in promoting real and lasting reconciliation and reconstruction than the influence of the returned Southern soldier.

The question above all others that our people are anxious to ask is, in case of a war with a foreign nation, what would be the action of the South? Of course, all answers to this must be founded chiefly on speculation, since a great deal would depend upon the character of the nation with whom we were at war, and much upon the action of the Government between now and any such event. I need hardly say that, whatever might be their sympathies, in case of a war with England, not a regiment of men could be recruited in the South in her support, even if it were freely permitted. In other cases it would be different. There is a certain loose, floating population in the South, as everywhere, and largely disproportionate to that of the North, in consequence of the more complete disruption caused by the war, that would be eager to enlist in any army, whether for or against the United States. It would be necessary, then, as things are at present, to keep a strict surveillance over the harbors of the principal ports, to prevent such from sailing to join the common enemy, if such an object was desired, though I am far from certain that the class spoken of would not be well gotten rid of in foreign camps. They would consist almost entirely of that class of persons who are preparing to emigrate to Mexico and Brazil—men whose reputations in the rebel army were greatly overdone, or men who never did any service at the front, but who were valorous with words alone. If a large foreign army were to invade the South, and march uninterruptedly through the country—a very improbable contingency—without doubt it would receive many recruits. In Texas it would probably get 8,000 recruits—discontented, roving men, who are not engaged in any profitable employment, and are adding nothing to the State's productive capacity. I estimate that there are 5,000 men in that State—deserters principally, and rebel refugees from Arkansas and Missouri—that are to-day depending entirely upon robbery and murder for a precarious subsistence. These would, of course, rejoice at such an opportunity. In other States the proportion would be very much less. But, if no invasion were accomplished, the substantial assistance that a foreign enemy would receive at the hands of the late insurgents would be quite insignificant; and the fears that many otherwise well-informed persons entertain in this regard are highly absurd. Naturally, the American people, as a Nation, are devoted to the arts of peace. The soldiers of the late rebel army are, if possible, infinitely more wearied and disgusted with war and all its works, than those of our army, and long for nothing so much as quiet. The best proof of this is the fact that our noble volunteers, though crowned with the honors of almost limitless success and victory, are clamorous, and even mutinous, to be discharged from military duty. Therefore, I am constrained to believe that, with few exceptions, the great masses of those who have been in the rebel army will never again seek to enter the lists. If there is anything that I certainly learned in the South, it was that its people are tired of war and are anxious to establish and perpetuate peace.

If a war should arise against Great Britain, I do not believe that one-tenth of the people would even sympathize with that Power; thousands would, of course; but not to an extent that would lead them to make any sacrifices in her interest. Those who did not join or sympathize with the Federal army would maintain a "neutrality," which would be observed more strictly than that of England during the existence of the rebellion. The South, to-day, hates England more vigorously than the North does; and the country may rest assured of this much, at least, that the South, as a people, is no more anxious for a war with any foreign Power than we ourselves are. Besides, there is a deep and steadily-growing conviction in the minds of many of the most intelligent and thoughtful of the South—a conviction that a stranger would seldom discover in the journals or public speeches of prominent men, but only in the still under-currents of private conversation—that in the late war the hand of Providence, the decrees of destiny, were against them—were steadfastly averse to any separation of the Union. I confess this discovery gave me an unfeigned satisfaction, such as no other I have made in the South. A prominent member of the Alabama Convention, a railroad President in Florida, three different Texas editors, and scores of nameless private individuals all over the South, have spoken to me in a tone of deep earnestness on this subject, citing the numerous instances that had come under their observation, showing an almost Providential interference—a balancing of the scales of fate against them. Nor were they persons who had been lukewarm in "the cause," and who had been on the lookout for such inclinations. I am not mistaken. I know that there is a profound and abiding conviction gradually gaining ground in the Southern mind that their late struggle was hopeless from the start—that it was contrary to the will of the Infinite.

More than that, I know, from actual observation, that thousands of the rank and file, and hundreds of their officers, would gladly enlist in the United States army against any and all foreigners, particularly if they could be allowed to serve under their old officers. I have conversed personally with hundreds of ex-officers and soldiers of the late Confederate army, and I only repeat what I have from their own lips when I say that a majority of them assured me they would enter our army in such an event, in great part to give the Government a convincing proof that they meant to be good and loyal citizens hereafter. I recall at present the names of Gens. HARDEE, MCLAWS, FORREST, NICHOLS and JEFF. THOMPSON—and there are some others whose names have escaped my memory—who told me that in case of a foreign war they would offer their services to the United States Government in *any* capacity, even as a private.

The opinion has gained wide-spread acceptance in the North, through the medium of letter-writers, Southern editorials, and other vehicles of rumor and information, that the South is to-day more disloyal toward the Government than at the conclusion of the war. Various reasons are urged to account for this, chief among which is that this people have been brought to this state by an ill-timed and ill-advised leniency. What are the facts? When the war ended, it left the South prostrated, stricken, helpless. Even many of the most intelligent looked for general confiscation, proscription, and the reign of the scaffold; the news of the successive surrender of those armies that they had looked upon as standing alone between themselves and the direst calamities of history, threw the minds of the people into a state of the most abject terror. For many days, and even weeks, so I have been informed, in a thousand instances, the wretched, frightened women and children, deprived of their former protectors, lived in a state of the most fearful suspense, in hourly apprehension of the beginning of all that their fruitful imaginations, and those of their editors, had been able to conceive of Northern vandalism and hideous butchery. The old men and the youths, and even the adult citizens shared largely in this "fearful looking for of judgment." This was not loyalty, though, in my opinion, it was merely silence—the silence of defeat, of terror, of submission. At this juncture any terms, including negro suffrage, might have been imposed, so far as *they* were concerned. This feeling, however, almost immediately passed away, and the continued delay of anticipated retribution restored them to their wonted equanimity. Immediately succeeding this there sprang up what many conscientious people are prone to term an increase of disloyalty. But was it such? I give it another solution. What, then, is the sentiment that has inspired these noisy and reckless utterances of late? It is simply the returning wave that followed the depression of defeat—the inevitable and wholesome reaction from despair. It was to have been expected; and, in my humble opinion, could not well have been avoided, and is not indicative of any deep-seated malady, but rather the contrary. The wise and skillful physician watches with well-founded apprehension the progress of one of the most fatal diseases with which his art is acquainted, so long as its ragings are confined within the secret recesses of the body; but, so soon as he beholds it assuming the form of violent and troublesome cutaneous eruptions, his confidence returns, and he predicts for the patient a speedy convalescence. The boisterous demagogues, and especially the reckless editors, whom not even the iron despotism of DAVIS had been able to awe into silence, were, for the moment, appalled and stricken dumb in the presence of the gigantic calamity that had overtaken them, and in the near prospect of impending ruin; but soon they became reassured by the moderation of the Government, and finding their lives still in their hands, have not ceased to pour forth those obnoxious utterances, which are taken as evidence and proof of an increase of disloyalty. It is with diffidence that I venture to dissent from the published opinions of many distinguished witnesses who have taken this view; but I am free to declare my firm conviction that it is altogether superficial, and not founded in fact.

It is my belief that the South—the great, substantial and prevailing element—is more loyal now than it was at the end of the war—more loyal to-day than yesterday, and that it will be more loyal to-morrow than to-day. It would be almost impossible to present the numerous and scattered evidences upon which I base this belief; but I entertain it in all sincerity, and believe it to be consonant with the facts. "No revolution ever goes backward," is a convenient but shallow truism; or, rather, expressive of no truth whatever; since every revolution has its ultimate revulsion—partially, at least; and, just as certainly as for four years the mass of popular sentiment in the South was slowly solidifying and strengthening in favor of the bogus Confederacy, just so certain is it that, from the date of its downfall, that opinion has been slowly returning to its old attachments. For many years the dream of independence had been increasingly cherished and nurtured in the breasts of thousands; for four years that dream was a living fact, penetrating the consciousness of all, and receiving the sympathies of scarcely less than all; and then came the sudden and appalling crash—the awakening from this dream, to the unwelcome, but inexorable truth that the pleasing vision had vanished. As weeks, months and years steadily accumulate, the yearning for it will grow weak and inconstant. That dream will never be revived, in my opinion, never; and if I am satisfied of anything in relation to the South, it is that the great majority of its leading men have forever renounced all expectations of a separate nationality.

If I were asked to reconcile the above statements with the grossly palpable appearances that argue to the contrary, especially as seen in some of the late Constitutional Conventions, I would simply answer that this apparent contradiction is an inevitable product of human inconsistency; or, rather, the "consistency of politicians." For four years they found themselves required—most of them by preference, all of them by circumstances which they could not, if they would, control—to argue in favor of the right of secession and independent Government. It is strange how soon and how inevitably defence leads to conviction. I cannot say that, when the Confederacy went down, there was not in all its borders a citizen who did not yield it so much of allegiance as he ever gave to any Government; but I do not hesitate to declare that there were not five prominent politicians, *still remaining within it*, who could truly and conscientiously declare that they had not given it, first or last, their sympathy. It has furnished me an interesting branch of historical study to look up the antecedents of those men who, when our troops made their appearance, were forward in their professions of unwavering Unionism. Alas, for political human nature! Scarcely one of them but had either accepted an office under the Confederacy or signified his willingness to do so.

There comes now, a sudden and imperious necessity, that they cannot blink, to declare, by their acts, at least, that they were wrong in all this; but who could expect that politicians and editors of newspapers, before they had been reduced to a condition of absolute vassalage, to reverse their "records" *ab initio*, and declare freely and without hesitation that all their utterances of the past four years had been mistaken? But this unwillingness does not necessarily involve a corresponding sluggishness of belief. I record it as my profound conviction, gathered from hundreds of intimate and friendly conversations with leading men in the South, that there are not fifty respectable politicians who still believe in the "constitutional right of secession," though they are exceedingly slow to acknowledge it in published articles or public speeches. Our conversations generally ended with the confession—which to me was entirely satisfactory, as meaning much more than was intended—"Whatever may be said about the *right* of secession, the thing itself may as well be laid aside, for it is certainly *not practicable*, and probably *never will be*." I believe there is the most charity, and by far the most correctness in that reasoning, which accounts in this way for the extreme reluctance that has been exhibited in most of the conventions against declaring the act of secession null and void from the beginning. They will willingly concede that the *right* of secession *does not now exist*, provided only they are allowed to assert that *it did at that time*, which is simply a petty device of sorely humbled and defeated men to save their wounded pride. Said Gov. HAMILTON, of Texas, the most nobly and earnestly loyal man I met in all the South, in conversation with me one day: "After all, our people are doing about as well as a reasonable man ought to expect. Politicians must have their 'explanations' and their '*records*;' they must be allowed to retreat gracefully, and to fall gently; but the vast majority of them are all right at heart. They must have time." And I will here add that I found in Texas more genuine and honest loyalty and patriotism than in any other of the Cotton States. There are 54,000 Germans, 8,000 Norwegians, 9,000 Mexicans and 70,000 Americans in that State, who have remained loyal all the time, and they have in Gov. HAMILTON the noblest leader of any Southern State. There were thirty-four men in the Texas Convention who voted for the most loyal measures and in favor of the most enlarged civil rights to the negro, seven of whom favored universal suffrage.

There is a prevalent disposition not to associate too freely with Northern men, or to receive them into the circles of society; but it is far from insurmountable. Over Southern society, as over every other, woman reigns supreme, and they are more embittered against those whom they deem the authors of all their calamities than are their brothers, sons and husbands. It is a noteworthy, ethnological fact, and one I have often observed, that of the younger generation, the Southern women are much superior to the Southern men, both in intellect and energy; and their ascendancy over society is correspondingly great. However this disparity is to be accounted for, whether by the enormous wastage of the war, or otherwise, it nevertheless exists, and to its existence is greatly due the exclusiveness of Southern society.

Both the stories and rumors to the effect that Northern men are bitterly persecuted and compelled to abandon the country, I pronounce false. If Northern men go South, they must expect for a while to be treated with neglect, and sometimes with contempt; but if they refrain from bitter political discussions and conduct themselves with ordinary discretion, they soon overcome these prejudices, and are treated with respect. The accounts that are from time to time flooded over the country in regard to Southern cruelty and intolerance toward Northerners are mostly false. I could select many districts, however, particularly in Northern Texas and portions of Mississippi, where Northern men could not at present live with any degree of self-respect. There are also localities in many of the Southern States where it would be dangerous for a Northern man to live, but they are exceptional, and are about equally unsafe for any man who possesses attractive property. For some unknown cause, a large number of persons are engaged in writing and circulating falsehoods. For some unpatriotic purpose or other, reports of an incendiary character concerning the Southern people are transmitted North. To learn the falseness of these reports we need only to obtain the facts. I am personally acquainted with most of the officers of a hundred odd regiments of volunteers, and out of these I could name thirty regiments one-half of whose officers and many of the men have returned to the South, and as many more that have left large numbers there upon being disbanded. Hundreds even of the officers of colored regiments—the most offensive to the South—have remained there and entered into business, the most of them having rented plantations and employing their old soldiers. Large numbers of ex-Federal and ex-Confederate officers are engaged together in mercantile pursuits and in cotton-planting.

Nearly all of the cotton plantations in Florida are being run by such parties. The banks of the Mississippi are lined with plantations which have been leased by Northern men and Federal officers. Arkansas and White River plantations are being run by officers who have served under Gen. REYNOLDS, while a large number of the Red River plantations have been placed under cultivation by ex-officers of Gen. A. J. SMITH'S command. Fourteen officers of a colored (Kentucky) regiment are engaged in planting and raising cotton near Victoria, Texas. The First National Bank of Texas, at Galveston, has for President ex-Maj.-Gen. NICHOLS, of the late Confederate army, and ten of its directors are also ex-rebel officers, while the cashier is ex-Maj.-Gen. CLARK, of the Union army, and who formerly commanded a division of colored troops. In all of these connections the utmost harmony prevails. Notwithstanding the above facts, and I could multiply them, I maintain that in many sections of the South there is a widespread hostility to Northern men, which, however, in nine cases out of ten, is speedily dispelled by individual contact, and the exercise of a generous regard for private opinions. In fine, I will say that all who can be spared from the industry of the North to go South can readily find places of business, where they can live in quiet and prosperity.

I have already alluded to the loyal Germans of Texas. I visited their colony and settlements, and was most favorably impressed. They are the most thrifty, industrious, and prosperous citizens of that State; and, now that the rebellion is over, are living in comparative security, though their sufferings during the war were more dreadful than any that the history of this country has before afforded. They were ably represented in the late Convention by five men, three of whom favored negro suffrage, with certain educational qualifications. The loyal Norwegians, and the loyal Americans of the Red River district—men whose loyalty was fearless and unwavering throughout the rebellion—I did not have time to see. Their delegates in the Convention, however, were among the ablest, as well as the most patriotic in that body, and far superior to those loyalists of North Alabama, who were generally men of moderate capacity. Though there is no district in Florida that can strictly be called loyal, in contradistinction to all others, yet I found the feeling of the people in that State much better and more encouraging than in Georgia, which is overrun with politicians, many of whom seem to defy the Government and its authority. Alabama is in a much better condition than Georgia, and its state of affairs is extremely encouraging. Mississippi, from one end to the other, of all the States which I visited, is far behind hand in her tokens of loyalty. There is an unmistakable flow of ill feeling in that State, although I witnessed no exhibitions of unmitigated disloyalty. On the whole, the people of that State fear the authority of the United States more than they respect it. In Louisiana there is an encouraging element of loyalty which is experiencing a healthy increase. Tennessee evidenced in a great degree the most flourishing signs of loyalty. I do not think there are ten men in that State at present who could be induced to favor a dissolution of the Union; not even, indeed, if such a thing should be peaceably permitted. There is a healthy intercourse between all classes in Arkansas, and it seemed to me to occupy nearly the identical position of Tennessee.

I will now proceed to the second great topic, to wit: "The Freedmen and their Affairs."

Almost the only key that furnishes a satisfactory solution to the Southern question in its relations to the negro, that gives a reasonable explanation to the treatment which he receives and the estimation in which he is held, is found in the fact—too often forgotten in considering this matter—that the people, from their earliest days, have regarded Slavery as his proper estate, and emancipation as a bane to his happiness. That a vast majority of the Southern people entertain this opinion, no one who travels among them for eight months can doubt. To one who looks out from this standpoint of theory and can see no other that is rational, the question presents itself in a different aspect. Everyone who conscientiously seeks to know the whole truth should not ignore their belief, while he censures the resulting practices. Holding that the negro occupies a middle ground between the human race and the animal, they regard it as a real misfortune to him that he should be stripped of a protector, and that the immortal Proclamation of President LINCOLN was wicked, or at least mistaken, and a scourge to society. The persistency and honesty with which many even of the greatest men of the South hold to this opinion is almost unaccountable to a Northern man, and is an element of such magnitude that it cannot well be omitted from the consideration.

Resulting as a proper corollary from these premises, we have seen various laws passed in some of the States, but more particularly Mississippi—which State I am bound to say has displayed the most illiberal spirit toward the freedmen of all the South—imposing heavy taxes on negroes engaged in the various trades, amounting to a virtual prohibition. Petty, unjust and discriminating licenses are levied in this State upon mechanics, storekeepers and various artisans. Following the same absurd train of argument that one will hear in the North in regard to the "proper sphere" of women, their Legislature and their Common Councils contend that in these pursuits the negro is out of his place; that he is not adapted to such labors, but only to the ruder tasks of the field. What are known as the "poor whites," sustain, in fact originate, this legislation from the insane dread they share in common with certain laborers at the North of competition and an overcrowding of the supply.

This folly and injustice on the part of the lawmakers is being corrected in many sections. Despite all this, however, I was not able to discover that the negro was particularly discouraged in this matter; his industry and his thrift are over-leaping all obstacles, and in Jackson there are at least two colored craftsmen of most kinds to one of the whites.

From the surrender of the rebel armies up to the Christmas holidays and, more especially, for a few weeks preceding the latter, there was a nervousness exhibited throughout the South in relation to their late slaves that was little consonant to their former professions of trust in them. There were vague and terrible fears of a servile insurrection—a thing which the simple-minded negroes scarcely dreamed of. In consequence of this there were extensive seizures of arms and ammunition which the negroes had foolishly collected, and strict precautions were taken to avoid any outbreak. Pistols, old muskets and shotguns were taken away from them, as such weapons would be wrested from the hands of lunatics. Since the holidays, however, there has been a great improvement in this matter; many of the whites appear to be ashamed of their former distrust, and the negroes are seldom molested now in carrying the firearms of which they make such a vain display. In one way or another they have procured great numbers of old army muskets and revolvers, particularly in Texas, and I have in a few instances been amused at the vigor and audacity with which they have employed them to protect themselves against the robbers and murderers that infest that State.

Another result of the above-mentioned settled belief in the negro's inferiority, and in the necessity that he should not be left to himself without a guardian, is that in some sections he is discouraged from leaving his old master. I have known of planters who considered it an offence against neighborhood courtesy for another to hire their old negroes, and in two instances that were reported the disputants came to blows over this breach of etiquette. It is only, however, in the most remote regions, where our troops have seldom or never penetrated, that the negroes have not perfect liberty to rove where they choose. Even where the attempt is made to restrain them by a system of passes from their masters or from police patrols, it is of little avail, for the negroes, in their ignorance and darkness of understanding, are penetrated with a singularly strong conviction that they "are not free so long as they stay at the old place," and all last Summer and Fall they pretty thoroughly demonstrated their freedom by changing their places of residence. Such a thorough chaos and commingling of population has seldom been seen since the great barbarian invasion of the Roman Empire. In this general upheaval thousands of long-scattered families were joyously reunited. It is a strange fact, however, and one which I have abundantly established by the testimony of hundreds of the negroes themselves, that a large majority of them have finally returned voluntarily and settled down in the old cabins of their former quarters. The negroes cling to old associations. It was only a temporary impulse of their new-found freedom to wander away from them, and, at last, they returned, generally wearied and hungry and forlorn; it was not so much from any affection toward their former masters, as it was from a mere instinctive attachment to the homes of their youth, the familiar scenes in the midst of which they were born and reared. When I was in Selma there was a constant stream of them pouring through that city on their way back, as they always told me, to Mississippi or Tennessee. Many were transported free by our Government, while many were on foot, men, women and little children, trudging hopefully but painfully toward their old homes, from which they had been taken to escape our armies.

I believe that, in some of the most interior districts, especially in Texas, the substance of Slavery still remains, in the form of bondage of custom, of fear and of inferiority, but nowhere are there any negroes so ignorant of the great change that has taken place as to submit to the lash. In no place did I hear the slightest allusion to any punishment of this sort having been inflicted since the rebellion ended. In every case it was violent stabbing or shooting, resulting from a personal encounter. The negro was aware of his rights and was defending them. His friends need never fear his reënslavement; it never can, never will take place. His head is filled with chaotic ideas of freedom, and anything but the most insidious and blandishing encroachments upon his freedom he will perceive and resist. The planters everywhere complain of his "demoralization" in this respect.

As to the personal treatment received by the negro at the hands of the Southern people there is widespread misapprehension. It is not his former master, as a general thing, that is his worst enemy, but quite the contrary. I have talked earnestly with hundreds of old slave-owners, and watched them move among their former "chattels," and I am not mistaken. The feeling with which a very large majority of them regard the negro is one of genuine commiseration, although it is a sentiment not much elevated above that with which they would look upon a suffering animal for which they had formed an attachment. Last Summer the negroes, exulting in their new-found freedom, as was to have been expected, were gay, thoughtless and improvident, and, as a consequence, when the Winter came, hundreds of them felt the pinchings of want, and many perished. The old planters have often pointed out to me numerous instances of calamity that had come under their own observation in the case of their former slaves and others. It was one of the most pernicious effects of Slavery that it confined the attention of the owner entirely to the present bodily condition of his slaves, and ignored all calculations upon his future mental or moral growth; it gave him that mean opinion of the negro's capacity that he still retains. The planter reasoned only from the actual facts, and never from possibilities; inheriting his slaves and finding them always brutish, stupid and slow of understanding, he committed the logical inaccuracy of preventing them from ever becoming anything higher, and proceeded to argue that they never *could* do so. To a certain extent it is true, as has been forcibly said, that "those who have seen most of the negro know least of him," though the assertion should be reduced to this that they know far less of him as a human being than we at the North, but much more respecting his mere animal characteristics. Notwithstanding all this, I insist that there was in most cases a real attachment between master and slave, and still is, especially between the family and the house servants.

It is, then, the former slave-owners who are the best friends the negro has in the South, those who, heretofore, have provided for his mere physical comfort generally with sufficient means, though entirely neglecting his better nature, while it is the "poor whites" that are his enemies. It is from these he suffers most. In a state of Slavery they hated him, and now that he is free there is no striking abatement of this sentiment, and the former master no longer feels called by the instinct of interest to extend that protection that he once did. On the streets, by the roadside, in his wretched hut, in the field of labor—everywhere the inoffensive negro is exposed to their petty and contemptible persecutions; while, on the other hand, I have known instances where the respectable, substantial people of a community have united together to keep guard over a house in which the negroes were taking their amusement, and from which a few nights before they had been rudely driven by white vagabonds, who found pleasure in their fright and suffering. I reiterate that the former owners, as a class, are the negro's best friends in the South, although many of this class diligently strive to discourage the freedmen from any earnest efforts to promote their higher welfare. When one believes that a certain race of beings are incapable of advancement, he is very prone to withhold the means of that advancement; and it is in this form that a species of Slavery will longest be perpetuated; it is in these strongholds that it will last die out. I am pretty sure that there is not a single negro in the whole South, who is not receiving pay for his labor according to his own contract; but as a general thing the freedmen are encouraged to collect about the old mansion in their little quarters, labor for their former masters for set terms—receiving, beside, their pay, food, quarters and medical attendance, and thus continuing on in their former state of dependence. The cruelties of Slavery, its outward forms, have long since passed away; but glimmerings of its vassalage, its subserviency and its helplessness still linger.

It is the result of my observations, also, not only that the planters generally are far better friends to the negro than the poor whites, but also better than a majority of Northern men who go South to rent plantations—at least they show more patience in dealing with him. The Northerner is practical, energetic, economical and thrifty; the negro is slow, awkward, wasteful and slovenly; he causes his new employer to lose his patience, and to seize hold and attempt to perform, himself, what he sees so badly executed. The Southerner is accustomed to the ways of slaves from his youth up; hence he is languidly and good-naturedly indifferent, or, at most, vents his displeasure in empty fuming. The Northern employer is accustomed to see laborers who are vigorous and industrious; he knows the extent of a full day's labor, and he expects all to perform the amount. The Southern man has always been compelled to employ two or three to do the work of one, and is more indulgent. It is the almost universal testimony of the negroes themselves, who have been under the supervision of both classes—and I have talked with many with a view to this point—that they prefer to labor for a Southern employer. This is not by any means to be construed to mean that they desire to return to Slavery—not by any consideration; for the thought of freedom is dearer to their hearts than to any other people of like intelligence in the world; but that, being once assured of their liberty to go and come at will, they generally return to the service of the Southerners.

The negro has far less to apprehend, in my judgment, from organized oppression by the Courts than from sudden and violent outbursts of passion on the part of employers or from the petty and malicious persecutions of mean whites. He has less to fear from the perversion of law than from the absence of it, and the same is true of the whites, and has always been. It might almost be said of some interior counties in Texas that there never has been any executed law there, for white or black, for it is a recorded fact that, before the war even, 250 murders per year were committed in that State, while there never were half a dozen formal convictions and executions for manslaughter. The others were acquitted on the ground of self-defence. The point is, then, that there have not been, and are not now, more colored people murdered in proportion to their whole number than whites.

On the great question of negro suffrage, I have seen no occasion, in presence of the facts, to change materially the belief I entertained eight months ago. To say that the South is opposed to it, almost to a man, is simply to utter that of which every one already is aware; to say that it is simply a question of time, is to give it no satisfactory solution. The pith and substance of the whole matter lies in the answer to this single question: "Will the immediate conferring of suffrage on the blacks put them in possession of any substantial good which they are now denied, or avert from them any evil that threatens their welfare?" So general and so bitter is the opposition of the whites to this measure that I am fully persuaded that to confer suffrage forcibly, by national enactment, upon the blacks at this time, would result to their serious detriment. I do not believe it would beget a war of races, but from the manner in which negro schools, *negro churches*, and other similar institutions have been treated in some sections by ignorant and malicious persons, I am constrained to believe that the negro would be the recipient of more wrong and injuries than he now is if he was found at the polls voting. It is the truth of history, when classes of population are opposed in feeling and unequal in power and influence, that the dominating class is oppressive and intolerant towards the inferior in reverse proportion as it is elevated above it. The Southern poor whites, conscious, as they are, of only a slight superiority over the negro, and knowing that the suffrage and a few minor factitious distinctions are the chief points of their superiority, are jealous over them accordingly. It is they that will resist most stubbornly the negro's enfranchisement, as it will remove the most marked of the few slight barriers that separate them from the blacks, and it is they who will hail his advent to the polls with the most unrelenting and senseless abuse. The proper avenue of approach to these unreasoning minds is through the wealthy and powerful land owners of the South, the politicians, who are lords and masters over the peasantry to almost as great an extent as they are over the negro. Through these let the parallels be constructed upon this strong castle of prejudice. *If the politicians of the South have the absolute certainty laid before them that in 1870 their representatives in Congress will be diminished largely in consequence of the non-enfranchisement of the negro, they will see to it before that time that the proper reform is introduced.* They will convince their constituents that it is *necessary* and *proper* to allow the negro to vote, and he will be allowed so to do. At present it seems to me that it would be a misfortune to the negro himself to thrust this privilege upon him. There is a popular tradition that a certain very humble and useful but unsightly animal carries in its head a precious pearl, and it is often killed in the vain search for it; so it would be, substantially, with the helpless, inoffensive negro, if this valuable prerogative was at once put into his hands.

The Southern negro is far less concerned in the result of the elections at present than he is in the decisions of the local courts, and far less interested in those than in the general temper of society. The negro always has been and always must remain associated with the people of the South in a thousand intimate relations—relations over which legislation can have little control, whatever attempts are made to the contrary. Even before the Courts of the country I have little fear but that he will secure substantial justice. These Courts are generally in the hands of the more intelligent and reasoning classes, among whom there is a sentiment of real pity toward the negro, as being now left to contend on his own resources against the stronger white man. Legislatures and Common Councils may frame mean-spirited and discriminating laws against him; but when he is brought to actual trial, and his helplessness is made apparent, the practice of his jurors, his judges and his lawyers is much better than their professions. Especially is it true when the suit is, as it often happens, between a negro and a mean white. The old slaveowners always felt a preference for their negroes over this class, and even had a positive dislike toward the latter, and they entertain the same feelings still; and, let a suit be brought between one of them and a respectable negro, and I have no fears for the result on the part of the negro.

The treatment which the negroes receive at the hands of the people is a quick and accurate thermometer, guaging Southern loyalty, the temper of the whites toward the General Government. Closely following the conclusion of the war were witnessed far more outrages upon the blacks than have been known since. In the exasperation and bitterness resulting from fresh defeat, they, in many cases, vented their wrath on the heads of the unoffending negro. Since then there has been a steady improvement under the fostering influences of hope and returning loyalty. The South always has been, and always must be, to a great extent, the guardians of the negro, for the time will never come so long as he remains a part of our society, when, from the very nature of his inferiority, he will not require a certain guardianship.

As an evidence of the most encouraging growth of public sentiment in the South, compared to the great onward march of events, I may mention the advance that has taken place in relation to the question of negro testimony. Eight months ago, when I first went South, the subject was one that scarcely engaged the serious attention of public men, much less their favorable consideration; but when the Texas Convention, the last in the South, and only very recently assembled, came together so much had popular sentiment advanced on this subject that only eight members of that body offered any opposition to a measure proposing to allow the negro to testify in cases of his own concern, and nearly one-half the delegates favored giving him the most unrestricted right. A tremendous struggle was made over this last point—a struggle made not for partial rights, but for universal privileges. The opponents of the measure strongly argued that if the negro was admitted to testify in all cases in which he or any of his race might be interested, his own rights were secured beyond peradventure, and he was legally placed on a better foundation than the white man, which is true, since in Texas a colored man can now subpœna witnesses both from whites and blacks, while a white man can summon only those of his own color. I know of no State among all that I visited in which either the Constitution or statutes do not authorize the negro to testify in all cases where he or any of his race may be interested.

The Freedmen's Bureau is an institution that was highly necessary in the months immediately following the close of the war, and which is still needed in all of the States but Tennessee, and will continue to be for some time, especially in Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia. Except for the aid furnished by the Bureau last Summer, Fall and Winter, thousands of freedmen, and refugees as well, would have perished from starvation; the Bureau also performed a highly useful office late in the Fall and early last Winter, in assisting both planters and laborers to make mutually profitable arrangements, securing the latter against fraud and the former partially against the results of the negro's fickleness. When the Christmas holidays came and passed away and brought around no Government agents, as the freedmen had fondly trusted, to divide out the property of their old masters, they were sorely disappointed, and for a brief space were naturally despondent; but very soon their wonted buoyancy returned, and they entered in earnest upon preparations for the coming year. Then it was that the Bureau was instrumental in accomplishing more good than it had at any previous time. The task of settling hundreds of thousands of improvident and disappointed people into situations with those who were distrustful of their freedom and discouraged as to the future, was one of great magnitude and importance. Thanks, however, to the unexpected kindliness with which these discordant elements assimilated, the Bureau performed the task well. Vast numbers of the freedmen were provided with situations, and the planters received a new impetus of hopefulness. In the great State of Texas, the reports of the Bureau show that there are 300,000 laborers now at work, happy, contented and prosperous. There is not a single colored pauper in the State, and less than a dozen at any one time in the Government hospital. Auspicious result! In other States, Florida, Arkansas and Tennessee, for example, I found nearly as admirable a condition of affairs—the negroes industriously at work, receiving fair pay, and a demand for thousands more of them to till the waiting plantations. In other States, either more desolated by the war, or more densely populated by freedmen, the condition was not so abounding in present good, but was equally full of promise. In Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, Florida and Georgia together, I think I am not mistaken in saying that nearly a half million more laborers than are now there could secure good wages if they were there to-day. Nowhere does the plantation hand get less than $10 per month in addition to rations and quarters; many of them get $15 and $18, some even $25, while those who are renting get from a quarter to three-quarters of the crop. These extreme bargains are rare except in Texas. The usual bargain is for one-third or one-half the crop, the planters furnishing seed, implements and teams. I estimate that there will be ten thousand negroes renting small lots of ground this Summer who never did before.

The Bureau, in my respectful opinion, has nearly accomplished the work for which it was created, and the necessity that called it into existence is rapidly passing away. If it shall have looked faithfully after the interests of freedmen during the coming Summer, and, especially in the division of the crops next Fall, and, after that, succeeds in again locating them on the plantations in favorable situations for the year 1867, as it did last Winter, then, I think, the negro can be released from its bonds, and will be able to go forth alone. It is surprising and pleasing to the steadfast believer in the inherent capacity of all men for ultimate self-government, to witness the rapid strides in advance which the late slaves have taken. They, as well as their white fellow-citizens, both North and South, learned much from the late war; its teachings were fruitful to them in lessons of self-reliance and self-helpfulness; they have purchased and secreted arms; they hold little meetings together, in which they consult with much sageness concerning their common safety; they feel a dignity and an independence becoming their relations as freemen, and I am convinced that in nine months from this time the longer presence and assistance of the Bureau will be unnecessary and superfluous.

Regarding the military establishment South, I will respectfully submit a few words. Taking everything into consideration, there is every reason to believe that it would be extremely injudicious to remove from the South the force now stationed there. Troops are required in the Red River counties in Texas to protect loyal men, who are being continually outraged by some thousand or more rebel refugees from Missouri and Arkansas, who, on account of their atrocities during the war, dare not return to their homes. Troops are also required in the loyal German counties in Texas, whose people are suffering considerably from the depredations of nomadic bands of Indians. Regarding the colored soldiers, I only agree with all our officers in the South, including those connected with the Freedmen's Bureau, that they should be removed as speedily as possible. To a great extent they incite the freedmen to deeds of violence and encourage them in indolence. There has been a great improvement in this respect, however, during the past three months. Further, there is the most bitter feeling existing between white and colored soldiers, and many of the latter have been cruelly treated by the former. Volunteer regiments are gradually wasting away by desertion—officially encouraged. The demoralizing effects of this wholesale desertion is felt in the regular army, which is also suffering in like manner. The Fourth and Sixth Cavalry and the Nineteenth Infantry Regiments are losing hundreds of men by desertion.

Emigration both from the North and abroad is almost everywhere encouraged, but particularly in Texas, Florida and Tennessee.

If the season is good, cotton will be raised in large quantities all over the South. Texas will make a larger crop than ever before. I studied this matter with a great deal of care, and am of the opinion that the eight States above-mentioned will make this season nineteen hundred bales. Two-thirds of the sugar plantations in Louisiana have been destroyed, or from neglect have gone to ruin, while but a few of those in good order are being worked. The rice-fields are quiet, and the chances are that very little rice will ever again be raised in the United States.

In conclusion, I must say that I bespeak for the South a glorious future. I predict that peace, prosperity, wealth and happiness will be her lot. Her rich lands will come rapidly under cultivation, and will increase ten-fold in value; her noble waters will be thronged with the appliances of commerce; population, such as she desires, will flow steadily into her borders; cities and villages will dot her landscapes; schools and churches and public institutions will be her boast, and a refined society will grace the land. What may we not expect of her now that FREEDOM is her guiding star? Very respectfully,

BENJAMIN C. TRUMAN.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 7, 1866.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81. C.	109⅛	400	Cum. Coal Pr.	45
10,000	do	109	50	West. U. Tel. Rus. Extension	107⅞
10,000	do 2d call	109	300	Quick. Min. Co.	56⅛
6,000	do	109⅛	100	do 2d call	55⅞
6,000	U.S. 6s 5-20s R.'62	102	100	Mariposa Pr	25⅞
500	U.S. 6s, 5-20s C.'62 Small	102	100	do b10	25½
80,000	do	102⅛	100	do b10	25⅞
2,400	do Small	101⅞	500	do 2d call	25⅛
1,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s C.'64	102	450	At. Mail S. Co	126
10,000	U. S. 5s, '74 C. In.	96	45	New-York Cen	92⅝
20,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40s. C.	96	100	do	92⅛
84,000	do	95⅞	400	do	92⅛
11,000	Tr. Notes. 73-10s. First Series	102	300	Erie R	74
1,000	do 2d call	102	400	do	73⅞
700	do 3d S. Sm'll	101⅞	100	do s5	73⅞
1,500	do Small	101⅞	100	do 2d call	73⅞
10,000	do 2d call	102⅛	100	do s30	73⅞
5,000	Tenn. 6s	90⅛	1000	Reading R	107⅞
3,000	do	90⅛	1100	do b5	107⅞
12,000	Missouri 6s	74⅛	500	do b30	107⅞
5,000	do	74¾	2500	do	107⅛
5,000	Louisiana 6s	96	85	N.Y. & N. H. x-d.	95
10,000	Virginia 6s	68¼	60	Mich. Cen. R	109
5,000	N. Car. 6s	83⅞	600	Mich. S. & N. I	78
1,000	Brooklyn Park L.	86	100	do b10	78
2,000	Cal. 7s	107	300	Ill. Cen. R	121⅛
1,000	N.Y. St. 7s, Bounty Loan	103⅞	200	do	121⅛
15,000	O. & M. Cer.	26⅛	200	Cleve. & Pitts	82⅜
10,000	do b40	26⅜	200	do	82
10,000	do	26⅜	200	Chic. & N.W.	29⅛
5,000	do 2d call	26⅛	300	do	29⅜
1,000	N.Y. Cen. 6s, '83.	91	100	do	29⅜
2,000	Del., L. & W. 1st.	100	100	do b10	29⅝
5,000	Cl. & Tol. S. F. B.	97	400	do b3	29⅜
1,000	P., F.W. & C. 2d.	94	100	do b30	29⅝
56	Bk. of Commerce	110	700	Chi. & N. W. P.	61⅛
100	Fourth N. Bk	103⅛	500	do	61⅛
100	Am. Ex. Bank	112	200	do b10	61⅛
200	Canton Co	59	100	Cleve. & Tol. R	104⅝
100	do	58⅞	100	do b30	104⅞
25	Penn. Coal Co	145	1000	C. & Rk. I.	125
100	Amer. Coal Co	62⅛	100	do	124⅞
100	Spring M. Coal	48	300	P., Ft. W. & Chi	100⅛
500	do	49	200	do 2d call	100
100	do 2d call	49⅛	200	Chic. & Alton	99
200	West. U. Tel	62⅞	200	Mil. & St. P	50
500	do	63	200	do	50½
31	do	62½	400	do	51
200	do s30	62	100	Mil. & St. P. Pr	71
8	do	62¼	200	do	70
400	do 2d call	63⅛	300	do	69⅛
			100	Morris & Essex	85
			400	Mar. & C. 1st P	42

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

1,000	Tr. Notes, 73-10s. Sec. Ser	102⅛	400	Reading R	107¾
200	Quicksilver	56	300	Mich. S. & N. I. b10	77¾
100	Erie Railroad	73⅞	300	Chi. & N. W. P.	61½
200	Mariposa Pref	25¼	100	C., Bur. & Quin	114
200	do	25	100	P., F. W. & C.	99⅜
			300	do	99⅛

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$1,000	U.S. 6s 5-20s. C'65	102	25	At. Mail S. Co	125⅛
20,000	U. S. 5s, '74 C. In	96	20	Erie R	74
1,000	T. Notes. 73-10s Second Series	102⅛	300	do	73⅞
50,000	do	102⅛	100	do	73⅞
1,000	do Third Ser.	102⅛	200	Hud. R. R.	110
30,000	O. & M. C.	26⅛	200	Reading R	107⅞
10	Fourth Nat. Bank	108⅛	200	do	107¼
200	Canton Co	58⅞	400	M. So. & N. I.	77⅞
200	Cum. Coal P.	45	100	do b10	77¾
100	Quicksilver	55⅛	500	do	77⅞
100	do	55⅞	100	Ill. Cen	120⅛
100	Boston W. P. b60	38	300	Chic. & N. W	29⅞
5	Western U. Tel	62	200	Chic. & N. W. P.	61⅛
200	do	63⅛	1200	do	61½
200	do	62	300	do	61⅜
100	Mar. Min. Co	13⅛	200	Cleve. & Tol	104⅜
100	do	13½	200	do	104⅝
100	Mar. Pref	26	300	P. Ft. W. & C	99⅞
100	do	25⅛	100	Mil. & St. P.	51
100	New-York Cen	92⅛	100	Mil. & St. P. Pr	69⅛
100	do b15	92⅜	100	Chic. & Alt	99

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

400	Quick. Min. Co	55⅛	500	M. S & N. I.	78⅜
300	do	55⅞	600	do c	78⅛
200	do s3	55⅞	200	do s3	78⅛
500	do	55⅞	400	Clev. & Pitts b3	82⅜
200	do	56	800	do	82⅜
400	do	55⅞	200	do b5	82½
500	do b10	56	400	do s3	82⅜
200	do s3	55⅞	100	Chic. & R. I. s3	124⅞
200	Mar. Min. Pr	25¼	400	Chic. & N. W	29⅜
200	do b3	25⅛	300	do	29⅜
200	do	25⅞	400	do s3	29⅜
400	N. Y. Cen	92⅛	400	Chic. & N. W. P	61⅜
500	do c	92⅞	800	do s3	61⅛
800	do	92⅜	1200	do	61⅛
100	Hudson R. R. c	110⅛	500	do s30	61
200	Erie R c	74	300	do s3	61⅛
500	do s3	74	900	P., F. W. & C.	100⅜
2700	do	74⅛	800	do b3	100⅜
900	do s3	74⅛	400	do s3	100½
300	do b3	74⅛	300	do b3	100⅜
900	Reading R. b3	107⅞	400	do b10	100

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Cum. Coal	44⅜	500	Erie R s3	74⅛
100	do s3	45	100	do	69⅛
100	Spruce H. C.	5	600	do	77⅞
100	do b3	5	200	do b3	82
100	do	5⅛	800	Clev. & Pitts	82⅛
500	do b3	5⅛	200	do s3	82⅛
100	do s10	4⅞	200	Mich. S. & N. I.	77⅞
100	Quick. Min. Co. b3	54	100	do s3	77⅞
100	do	54	100	do b3	77⅞
100	do s3	54⅛	100	Chi. & R. I	125⅛
300	Mar. Mining Co	12⅞	200	Chi. & N. W	29⅛
100	do	12⅞	100	do b30	29⅛
500	Mar. Min. Pf	25⅛	500	Chic. & N. W. P.	61⅛
40	West. U. Tel	60⅞	800	do b3	61⅜
200	do s3	59	400	do s15	61⅛
900	N. Y. Cen	92⅛	100	do b10	61⅛
100	Hud. R. R. b3	110⅛	800	P., F. W. & C.	99⅛
200	Reading R s3	107⅛	100	do s3	99⅛
200	do c	107¼	200	do c	99⅛
300	do c	107⅜			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$20,000	Am. Gold	128⅜	101	Chi. & R. I.	125
400	Spruce H. C.	4⅞	400	do	125⅛
100	Quick. Min. Co	55⅞	400	do	125⅜
100	Mariposa Min	13⅛	500	do	125⅛
800	N. Y. Central	92⅛	200	do	125⅛
500	do s3	92⅜	500	do	125⅜
1500	Reading R	107⅛	200	do b3	125⅜
200	do b5	107⅛	800	C. & N. W. P.	61⅜
500	do b3	107⅛	100	do b30	61⅞
100	Hud. R. R.	110⅞	300	do s3	61⅜
200	M. S. & N. I. R. s3	77⅞	200	P. F. W. & C	99⅞
500	do b3	77⅛	100	do b3	99⅞
200	do	77⅜	200	Union Nav. Co. b45	105⅞
500	Cleve. & Pitts b3	82			

MONDAY, May 7—P. M.

The weekly averages of the associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, May 5, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans	$3,956,442
Increase in Specie	2,671,060
Increase in Deposits	7,654,728
Increase in Legal-Tender	615,425
Increase in Circulation	38,397

	May 6, 1865.	May 5, 1866.	April 28, 1866.
Local Capital	$47,879,647	$8,878,500	$8,878,500
National	29,050,000	73,107,700	73,107,700
Total in C. H.	$76,929,647	$81,986,200	$81,986,200
Loans	213,172,259	253,974,134	245,017,692
Specie	20,088,399	10,914,997	8,243,937
Deposits	200,466,735	210,373,308	202,718,575
Legal-Tender	66,258,849	81,204,447	80,589,022
In Sub-Treas'y	37,203,268	93,326,985	97,727,823

The National Bank circulation reported through the Clearing-house, is as follows:

Merchants'	$666,825	Seventh Ward	$125,066
Mer. Exchange	454,689	Broadway	900,000
Commerce	3,037,075	Mercantile	298,950
Ocean	791,889	Republic	554,700
Market	545,400	St. Nicholas	716,803
Park	1,000,000	Marine	221,950
Fourth	2,882,922	East River	217,050
Central	1,468,564	Second	270,000
Mechanics'	423,669	Continental	481,522
New-York	924,247	Importers'	513,825
M. Association	308,000	Ninth	847,345
Metropolitan	885,900	First	448,929
Commonwealth	216,427	Am. Exchange	525,647
Leather	135,000	Gallatin	498,123
N. America	295,764	Citizens'	135,664
Irving	189,900	Union	396,583
Tradesmen's	535,650	Chatham	122,606
Phenix	295,009	Shoe & Leather	838,652
Third	798,109	Hanover	248,385
Butchers & D.	198,943	N. Y. Exchange	268,226

Total 40 National Banks	$24,672,070
Total 20 other National and Local Banks	743,607
Total on Clearing-house report, May 5	$25,415,677
On previous report, April 28	25,377,280
Increase in circulation	$38,397

The Bank return shows a large addition to the loans since last Monday, nearly nine millions, which, on inquiry, we find to have been made chiefly on Government stocks. This is about the only way in which the heavy banks can employ their increasing country balances. The specie and deposit lines increase $2,671,060 and $7,654,728 respectively. The legal tender notes and notes of circulation are about steady as compared with the previous report. The market for money to-day is 4@5 ⅌ cent. on Government collateral, and 5 ⅌ cent. as the general rule to the brokers on miscellaneous stock securities. The supply is easier on Governments than at the close of last week.

The latest Foreign news by the *China* at Halifax to the 29th ult., this morning, was less favorable for United States 5-20s, and not quite so good for the Cotton trade as by the arrival of the 27th April. As compared, however, with the news of last week, the Cotton interest looks much improved, and there is less distrust or uneasiness felt in the result of the Exchange drawn against Cotton in March and April from the South, and from this market, now running to maturity at Liverpool. The political advices are unsettled, and the German question would seem to have disturbed the English Funds, and, by sympathy, depressed American and other Securities on the London Exchange. The effect of the Halifax telegrams, in this market, to-day, was to induce a higher price for Gold, an advance in Exchange to 109½ ⅌ cent., and a small decline, say ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent., in United States 5-20s of 1862; buyers of the latter at the close of the day at 101⅞ and sellers at 102 ⅌ cent. The other Government securities were steady on the 5-20s of 1864-5, and the 10-40s and very firm on all the 7.30s. The sales of gold advanced from 127⅞@127⅞ as on Saturday, to 128⅛@128⅜ ⅌ cent., and Bankers' bills on London rose to 109½ ⅌ cent.

On the Stock Exchange the Railway speculation was generally quiet, and at the Second Board, after a moderate business through the day, the sales were a fraction cheaper than on Saturday on Erie, Reading, Michigan Southern and Fort Wayne, and a little higher on New-York Central, the North Westerns and Toledo. The Miscellaneous shares were generally steady—Western Telegraph and Quicksilver ½@1 ⅌ cent. better than on Saturday.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with the last sales of Saturday; the Railway market dull in movement, but rather steady in prices.

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	95⅞	95⅛	Northwest	29⅞	29⅛
U. S. 5-20s	102⅛	102	N. West Pref	60⅝	61⅛
U. S. 7.30s	102⅛	102⅛	Rock Island	124⅝	125⅛
N. Y. Central	92⅛	92⅛	Fort Wayne	100⅛	99⅞
Erie	74	73⅞	Cumb'land Coal	44	44⅝
Hudson	110	110	Quicksilver	54⅛	55⅞
Reading	107⅞	107⅞	Mariposa	12⅞	13⅛
Mich. Southern	78	77⅞	Mariposa Pref	25	25⅛
Illinois Central	122⅛	120⅛	Canton	58⅜	58⅛
Pittsburgh	82⅞	82	Ohio Certificates	26⅛	26⅛
Tennessee 6s	90⅛	90⅛	American Gold	127⅛	128⅛
Pacific Mail	225	226	Bills on London	109⅛	109⅛
Missouri 6s	74	74			

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Mechanics'	113⅛	Irving	110
Butchers' & Drovers'	126	Metropolitan	122
Merchants' Exchange	110	Market	112
Commerce	110	Shoe and Leather	110
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	104	Corn Exchange	115
American Exchange	112	St. Nicholas	104
Pacific	165	Manufac. & Merch'ts	110
Bank of the Republic	110	Fourth National	103
Bank of N. America	106	Ninth National	125
Hanover	110		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s 1883	91	Lack. & West'n Bonds	99
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	91	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	100
Erie 1st mort., 1876	98	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	100
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	96	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ext.	88
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	92	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	73
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	93	Tol. & Wab. Equip Bds	68
Buff., N.Y. & E. 1st M. '77	95	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	97
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., '69	102	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	97
Hud. R. 7s, 2ds. S. F. '85	102	N. J. Central 1st M.	100
Harlem 1st M., '69-'72	98	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	100⅛
Harlem 3d mort., '68	94	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	93⅛
Mich. C. new, 1st M. 8s, '82	108	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d	83⅛
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2ds	88	Cleve. & P. 3d M. conv.	90
N. Ind. Goshen L. 1868	95	Cleve. & P. 4th mort	75
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	92⅛	Chic. & Alton S. F	93
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	78	Chic. & Alt. 1st M	95
Chi. & N. W. S. F	91	Chi. & Alt. Income	86
Chi. & N. W. 1st. Bds.	91	Ohio & Miss. 1st M	83
Chi. & N. W. Ex. Bds.	75	Peninsula R. R. Bds	74⅛
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	84	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	84⅛
Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	78		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $2,272,461 29; including for Customs, $331,000; gold notes, $673,000. Payments, $1,152,178 33. Balance, $94,447,268 08.

At the annual election of the New-York Produce Exchange Company to-day the following was the successful ticket: For Trustees for the ensuing year—Francis M. French, Wm. H. Newman, Edward Cromwell, Stephen W. Carey, Stephen D. Harrison, Geo. D. Cragin, J. S. Williams, R. J. Randolph, B. C. Bogert. For Inspectors of Election—Edward M. Banks, Wm. E. Barnes, Gilbert Oakley.

Aquatics.

The Pittsburgh people are in for another regatta this Summer, and have already made arrangements to hold it on the 4th of July. The Pittsburgh *Commercial* says: "The principal movers in the affair are FRED. WOLF, FRED. DIERST, WM. JACKSON and others of our very best oarsmen, while our champion, HAMILL, and brother are having their fun across the water, showing our British cousins how American muscle and skill can feather an oar. There will be a four-oared race, two single scull races, and probably a double scull race, for each of which prizes will be given. The Friendship crew will row the *Friendship*, the winning boat in the regatta last Fall, and the Manchester Club will enter the *New-York* boat, rowed by the New-York crew on the same occasion. In the single scull race for men, WM. JACKSON will row HAMILL'S new boat, built for him by MCKAY last Summer. While the respective prizes will be open to all comers, it is the anxious desire of our oarsmen that some of the famous Eastern oarsmen will think them worth while to come here and compete for. The Ward brothers, especially, are invited, and as HAMILL will not be at home to participate, they may conclude to come out. These gentlemanly oarsmen, the BIGLIN brothers, ECKERSON, BLUE, LEARY and other friends of the champion, will probably put in an appearance, and if they do, one and all, the WARD brothers included, will receive a cordial welcome at the hands of our people."

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION.

MONDAY, May 7, 1866.

Present: John Brice, Esq., President; Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, McBrien, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, Ely, Ryers, Reilly, Loew, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis.

The minutes of April thirty and May two were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Ely—

Whereas, A due regard for the convenience of all persons having occasion to travel Nassau-street, from Spruce to Wall streets, demands that some measure should at once be taken to afford more enlarged accommodation for pedestrians, and as the present narrow sidewalks are in many places, and by many persons, encroached upon by areas and projections or stoops of buildings to such an extent that in some such places two persons can scarcely walk abreast on such sidewalk; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That from and after the passage of this resolution, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to build areas, stoops or steps for buildings in the said street, between the points above specified, that shall project beyond the house-line for a distance of more than eighteen inches, and all such areas, stoops or steps now projecting for a greater distance than eighteen inches, as above, be and they are hereby ordered to be immediately removed, and the Street Commissioner is hereby charged with the duty of carrying into effect the provisions of this resolution.

Which was referred to the Committee on Lands and Places.

By Alderman O'Brien—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the north side of Thirty-sixth-street, between First and Second avenues, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By the same—

Resolved, That Thirty-fifth-street, from the Third to the Fifth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By the same—

Resolved, That Park-avenue, from Thirty-eighth to Fortieth streets, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By the same—

Resolved, That the sidewalks in Twenty-sixth-street, from the Second-avenue to the East River, be flagged where necessary, under direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Norton—

Resolved, That the sidewalks in West-street, from Canal to Chambers streets, be flagged and reflagged where necessary, and the curb and gutter set and reset where necessary after the street is paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By the same—

Resolved, That the sidewalks between Church and Hudson streets be flagged their full width where not already done, and the curb and gutter be set and reset where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By the same—

Resolved, That the sidewalks of Franklin-street, between Washington and West streets, be flagged their full width where not already done, and the curb and gutter stone set and reset where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Norton—

Resolved, That the sidewalks on north side of Watts-street, between Washington and West streets, be flagged their full width where not already done, and the curb and gutter stones set and reset where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Norton—

Resolved, That the crosswalks be laid across Harrison-street, from the southeast to the northeast corner of the same, at its intersection with West-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Norton—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basin and culverts, be built in Vandam-street, from Macdougal to Hudson street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

By Alderman Norton—

Resolved, That the crosswalks be laid across Franklin-street, from the southeast to the northeast corner of the same, at its intersection at West-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By the same—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Houghtalin, Clerk of Arrears, for the sum of one hundred and thirty dollars and sixty cents, to be applied by the said Clerk of Arrears to the redemption of house and lot Ward number two hundred and ninety-five, situated in Greenwich-street, west side, between Carlisle and Albany streets, assessed to Henry Meyers, sold at Corporation sale November seventeen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, for an assessment for building sewer in Carlisle-street, said assessment having been remitted by the Common Council January fifth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, the said warrant to be charged to the account of Donations.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Loew—

Resolved, That Forty-fourth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

Resolved, That the Common Council of the City of New-York grant, lease and donate to the petitioners the premises situated on Twenty-sixth-street, between Second and Third avenues, lately owned by the City Fire Department, for a permanent dispensary and other medical purposes, provided the same be immediately organized and kept in a working condition.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Shannon moved that when this Board adjourn, it do so to meet to-morrow, the eighth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report to build a sewer in Tenth-avenue, from Twenty-third to Twenty-seventh streets.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report to build a sewer in Commerce-street, from Bedford to Barrow.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report to build a sewer in Eighty-first-street, from a point about four hundred feet west of, to connect with sewer in the Third-avenue.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report to make a donation to the Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Second-avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, sufficient to pay assessment on the church property.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report to pay bills of F. Rubel for music furnished July four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and for reception of the Duryea Zouaves and Scott Life Guard.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report assigning the use of the building lately occupied by Hose Company Number Eleven to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of amending a former report, concurring with the Board of Councilmen to pay bills of J. G. Otto for music.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Norton moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller in reply to resolution of inquiry in relation to issuing bonds for the erection of a public market in the Eighteenth Ward.

Alderman Ely moved that it be printed at length in the minutes and referred to the Committee on Markets.

A communication was received from His Honor the Mayor, transmitting a communication from Jackson T. Schultz and others, in relation to paving said street with Belgian pavement.

Alderman Reilly moved the further reading be suspended and that it be referred to the Committee on Streets.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, McBrien, Flynn, Shannon, Ely, Ryers, Rielly, The President, Loew, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis—13.

Negative—Aldermen Norton, Gedney—2.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Norton moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from further consideration of a resolution to open Fifth-avenue, between One Hundred and Thirtieth and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth streets.

Which was concurred in.

And the paper was then laid over.

Alderman McGinnis moved to discharge the Committee on Finance from further consideration of a petition of John Armstrong to be paid for loss of horse.

Which was concurred in.

And the paper was laid over.

Alderman Reilly moved that the Tax Levy be made a special order of business for to-morrow afternoon at two and half o'clock.

Alderman Norton moved as an amendment to make the hour three o'clock P. M.

Which was lost.

Alderman Ely moved to amend by making the Tax Levy the special order immediately after Motions and Resolutions, but he subsequently withdrew the motion.

The motion of Alderman Reilly was then put and carried.

On motion the Board then adjourned, and the President announced that it stood adjourned until to-morrow.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—P. H. DIAMOND HAS REMOVED his Sewing Machine establishment to No. 769 BROADWAY, southwest corner of 9th-st., up stairs. All first-class sewing machines for sale and to rent.

JOSEPH McGUIRE, AUCTIONEER AND REAL ESTATE BROKER, has removed from No. 129 3d-av. to No. 116 Nassau-st.

REMOVAL.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., Real Estate and Stock Auctioneers, have removed their office from No. 5½ to No. 7 Pine-st.

REMOVAL.—V. W. WICKS, DEALER IN FIRST-class sewing-machines, from No. 486 to No. 744 Broadway, corner of Astor-place, up stairs.

J. J. MERIAN & CO., REMOVED TO No. 49 Exchange-place.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock. FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works, Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., and 1,310 Broadway, between 35th and 36th sts., New-York.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

BEEBE'S KITCHEN RANGES.

The best article in use. Put up and warranted by
JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.,
Corner of Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—One or two large and well-furnished rooms can be had in a private family, with first-class board, for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen willing to room together; the latter preferred at No. 17 Schermerhorn-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References given and required.

SPECIAL PRIVATE BOARDING.—ANY lady desiring to find an elegant home with excellent medical attendance, kind care and strict retirement during confinement, can find every requisite with a widow lady living genteely, without children or boarders. For particulars address Box No. 381 Brooklyn Post-office.

13 EAST 28TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Elegant suites and single rooms on second and third floors, with very superior board. References exchanged.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED ROOM WITH full board, by a gentleman, in the vicinity of 9th-av. and 28th-st., but price moderate. Address F., No. 245 West 28th-st.

BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife, or two single gentlemen, can be had in a private family, by applying at the first-class house No. 582 7th-av., near 42d-st., junction of Broadway.

NO. 134 WAVERLEY PLACE—FIRST-class board for single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; rooms furnished or unfurnished. Convenient to three different lines of cars.

$8 TO $12 PER WEEK FOR SINGLE rooms with board; $6 to gentlemen rooming together at Dupont House, Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park; beautiful location.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND SINgle gentleman can obtain pleasant rooms, with board, at No. 243 West 42d-st.; delightful summer location: house first-class. References.

NOS. 82 AND 84 EAST TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, in suites; also, single rooms, first-class in every particular; also, a few gentlemen can obtain day board.

A LARGE, NICELY-FURNISHED SECond-story room, (with board,) suitable for a party of two or three gentlemen; location delightful for the Summer. No. 13 West 41st-st.

A SUITE OF ROOMS ON SECOND OR third floors, or single rooms with board, or with private table, at No. 35 East 22d-st., one block from Fifth-avenue Hotel. References exchanged.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS ON the second floor, also one or two single rooms, may be had with or without board, at No. 161 West 14th-st.; reference required.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO SINgle gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a private family, at No. 54 Jane-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET AT NO. 118 2d-av., between 7th and 8th sts., with gas, hot and cold water, &c., &c.

TO LET—A SINGLE ROOM WITH BOARD AT No. 135 Macdougal-st., near Washington-square.

ROOMS, WITH BOARD—AT NO. 141 MONtague-st., Brooklyn, on the heights; superior location.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—AT WEST HAMPTON, Long Island, on the 1st of June, will be opened a new house for Summer boarders. This place is 3 miles from Quogue, and like that has fine facilities for surf-bathing, gunning, fishing, &c. The house contains 30 rooms to let, airy dining-room and parlors; is within 10 minutes' walk of the ocean, and for those desiring a cool, healthy retreat for the Summer, will be found a pleasant resort. For particulars, address M. D. HOWELL. Refers to P. T. Barnum, Esq., E. Dupre, Esq., 28 Broad-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—10 TO 15 PERSONS CAN be accommodated with board in the pleasant village of Clinton, Conn., situate on Long Island Sound: churches, schools, telegraph and Shore Line Railway Depot within a few minutes' walk of the residence. Terms moderate. Apply in person or by letter to HARVEY E. BUEL, Clinton, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS opened a commodious hotel for the accommodation of City boarders, at East Worcester, Otsego Co., N. Y., on line of Susquehanna Railroad, two hours' ride west from Albany; charges reasonable. Address GEORGE RICH, proprietor, or call for reference at No. 34 1st-st. or No. 201 3d-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO GENTLEMEN and their wives can have pleasant rooms and good board in a private family on Bergen Hill, N. J. Call on D. H. CROSBY, No. 28 William-st., corner Exchange-place. Cars running every 15 minutes to and from Jersey-City.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A SMALL PRIVATE family can accommodate four or five adults with good board and pleasant rooms for the Summer months, at Mount Vernon, N. Y., on the New-Haven Railroad. Address Mrs. J. L. GUERIN, Mount Vernon, or GRANT, ROWE & CO., No. 30 Broad-st.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A gentleman, wife, two children and nurse, within an hour's ride of the City; a liberal price will be paid for good board and rooms; stable room required. Address H. M. T., Box No. 134 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT NEW-BRIGHTON—Two or three minutes from the landing; bathing, boating and stabling. Particulars given on application to Mr. ALLEN, No. 88 Wall-st., Room No. 3.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—NEAR THE salt water, for a lady and her maid. Address ADVERTISER, No. 54 West 26th-st., New-York.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD AND PLEASANT rooms can now be engaged on Staten Island, in Clifton; five minutes' walk from Vanderbilt's Landing; pleasant grounds, with view of the bay; good roads and boating; location can be ascertained from Ferry-master at Vanderbilt's Landing.

TWO ADULTS OR TWO CHILDREN can be accommodated with board in a private family in the pleasant village of Hackensack, which is twelve miles from New-York, and easy of access. Cars running five times a day. For particulars, address Mr. WM. WILLIAMS, State-st., Hackensack, N. J.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, in a religious family, for Sundays only, a short distance in the country; convenient to the boat or cars to New-York; a pleasant farm-house, where there are young ladies, preferred. Address, for three days, C. REUNERS, Station D, Post-office, New-York City.

BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE HUDSON—A few persons can be accommodated with board in a private family, whose residence is a short distance from the steamboat landing. Inquire of Dr. HALLOCK, No. 75 East 15th-st.

BOARD WANTED—FARM-HOUSE PREFERred, for three adults, two children, (two and six years,) and perhaps servant; also for two adults and child (ten years); good rooms; moderate price; state location and price for each. Box No. 5,651 Post-office.

BOARD FOR BOTH FAMILIES AND single persons can be had from July 1 in Amenia, on Harlem Railroad, 3½ hours from New-York; location proverbially healthy; grounds finely shaded. Address G. W. CENTER.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, N. Y., again open for Summer board during vacation of two months from July 16. Rooms refitted; reference to guests of last season.
PROF. S. T. FROST.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD ON REASONABLE terms, in a delightful location, in Plainfield, New-Jersey; good stabling on the premises. Call on or address Mrs. ROLLO, Plainfield, N. J.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED for eight or ten persons at reasonable rates in a fine, healthy location. Address Miss KATE SHERIDAN, Washington, South River, N. J.

ON A FARM IN VERMONT, A CITY teacher would take a few pupils or boarders for the Summer. Address TEACHER, Box No. 120 Times Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

GEYER'S HOTEL.

The undersigned having leased the premises Nos. 731 and 736 Broadway, formerly Jones House, intend opening it as a first-class cafe restaurant for ladies and gentlemen in a few days.

The establishment will be renovated, refurnished and the character of its business entirely changed. A few superior furnished rooms for gentlemen only will be to rent.

Mr. Geyer's reputation at the New-York Hotel and New-York Club, he trusts, will be a guarantee for its respectability.

L. A. GEYER.
A. L. MATHER.

LAUREL HOUSE, AT CAUTERSKILL FALLS, on the Catskill Mountain, 1½ miles west of Mountain House, is now open. Desirable rooms may be engaged by letter to J. L. SHUTT, Catskill. Conveyance to the house by the proprietor's new post-coach, and by private carriages in waiting at Catskill steamboat landing and railroad station. Also, carriages may be had at the house to convey guests to all points of interest in the mountain, to Cauterskill Clove, to Plautakill and Stony Cloves, which abound in the best of trout fishing.

OAK PARK,

Three miles from Tarrytown. This magnificent private mansion, standing in its own park of 40 acres, and situated on very high ground, is now open for the reception of a limited number of guests; all modern improvements; horses and carriages on the estate; mountain air. For further particulars inquire of CHARLES DE REVERE, News Agent, Tarrytown, or of the proprietor, B. BARNARD, No. 51 Lispenard-st., New-York, between 2 and 3 o'clock.

SUMMER.
STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH.
This new and elegant Hotel will be opened for the season on or about the 15th of June next. This hotel is particularly arranged for the comfort of families. Rooms can be secured for the season by application at the Astor House, New-York, to J. P. M. & C. A. STETSON. On the 30th of April the stockholders meet at the Astor House to view the plans and locate their rooms. A few shares of stock remain undisposed of. Parties wishing to subscribe can do so by application to J. D. CORLIES, Treasurer, No. 153 Broadway.

PAVILION HOTEL, ISLIP, LONG ISLAND.—This fine hotel will be open for the reception of guests about May 15; families wishing to secure rooms will address the subscriber on the premises, or call upon J. H. SCHOONMAKER, Esq., No. 116 Beekman-st., where a plan of the house can be seen.
W. P. MUNROE, Proprietor.

THE WINDEMERE HOUSE, GREENwood Lake, Orange County, N. Y., having been purchased, refitted and furnished, is now open for families and single persons; beautiful and healthy resort, combining lake and mountain scenery, fine fishing, boating, &c. Send for circular to M. P. BROWNING & CO., Warwick.

THE UNITED STATES HOTEL, MASSENA SPRINGS.—This establishment is beautifully located on the banks of the Racquette River, in a section of unsurpassed salubrity. Good fishing, boating, &c.
CROCKER & CO., Massena Springs, St. Lawrence County, New-York.

CLIFFWOOD HOUSE—ON THE SEASHORE, opposite Keyport, N. J., 1½ hours from New-York by steamboat, having been enlarged, repainted and refurnished, is now open. Address or apply at No. 176 Bleecker-st.
H. B. KENT.

THE ORANGE MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—Is now open for first class families and transient boarders.
S. A. GERZABECK.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, LONG Branch, N. J., will open June 1, 1866, being very much enlarged, making it the most prominent hotel at Long Branch. Address COOPER & LAND.

MANSION HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., will open May 23, 1866.
S. LAND, Proprietor.

COAL.

WILKESBARRE COAL.

The Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company are now receiving their Coal mined from the CELEBRATED BALTIMORE VEIN, deliverable at Jersey City, Elizabethport or New-York. For terms, &c., apply at the office of the Company, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence on the Hudson, above Albany. Large square modern house, 2½ stories, 80 acres of land, large orchards, all small fruits, unfailing stream from a large spring, barn, carriage-house, &c., all in good order. Price, including furniture, horses, carriages and utensils, $35,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.
To close the estate of
STEPHEN KINGSLAND,
deceased, the following desirably located property:

Nos. 41 and 43 Marion-st., between Spring and Prince sts.; size of lots each 25x100 feet, with two-story and attic on front and four-story on the rear—brick houses in good order and well rented.

ALSO.

Nos. 306 and 308 2d-st., near Av. D; size of lots 47x106 feet in all, with three-story brick houses front and rear, in good order and well rented.

If not sold by the 15th of May will be offered at public auction by Adrian H. Muller, P. R. Wilkins & Co., Auctioneers.

Apply to W. M. THURMAN,
No. 428 Canal-st.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—THE residence of the late John Griffin, in Rye, Westchester Co., N. Y., about ¾ of a mile from Mamaroneck depot, an expensive-built house, 44x45; wing attached, 22x36 feet; walls filled in with brick; containing 19 hard-finished rooms; parlor large; floors deafened; water drawn on second story; furnace, bath, carriage-house, ice-house, barn, stable, hennery, wood-house, boat-house, used for bathing; about 16 acres of choice land fronting the Boston post road, sloping to the water; grounds tastefully laid out with ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c.; a large variety of young and bearing fruit trees, choice selections; also, a fine kitchen garden. For further particulars inquire on the premises, of Mr. D. L. ROGERS.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE late Jacob B. Herrick, situated on the Hunt's Point Road, Westchester County, 10 miles from the City Hall, accessible by steamboat, steam and horse-cars. There are 24 acres of land, extending to the water, all in a high state of cultivation, with every variety of choice fruit. The buildings, which are nearly new, comprise the dwelling-house, large and replete with every convenience, commanding a fine view of the Sound, adapted for a Winter as well as a Summer residence, having a furnace, heater, double sashes, plumbing throughout, supplying laundry, kitchen, bath-room, &c., &c.; also a gardener's house, coach-house, barns, all in perfect repair. There is also an ice-pond, ice-houses, and a fine well of soft water. A rare opportunity is offered to merchants and others to secure an elegant home. A large part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage for a term of years. For further particulars apply to J. HOBART HERRICK, No. 10 South-st., or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE—Situated on the Great South Bay and Southside Turnpike, at West Islip, Long Island, 43 miles from New-York, containing 130 acres of land, in excellent condition and order; about 80 acres under cultivation, balance woodland and salt meadow. A very healthy and desirable location for a summer residence, presenting every advantage for boating, fishing and gunning, with three trout ponds stocked. The outbuildings are unusually fine; the stable and carriage houses having all the modern improvements, with greenhouses, hot-beds, a fine vegetable garden and abundance of fruit. Will be sold furnished and well stocked. Apply to GEORGE G. WILMERDING, No. 150 Duane-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—THE COUNtry seat and farm of the late Thomas Richardson is for sale, and immediate possession can be given. The property is in Westchester County, and about three and a half miles from Central Park. There are about 90 acres of land, but if preferred 65 would be sold. House commodious, and contains every modern convenience, with lawns, gardens, fruits, grape and green houses, and outbuildings complete and hardly equalled. Location very healthy. For further particulars apply to
SAMUEL NIMMONS, No. 16 Broadway, or
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE COUNTRY RESidence and farm of the late E. Boonen Graves at Morristown, N. J., 1½ miles from Morristown Depot. The premises contain about 75 acres with the mansion-house, farm-house, carriage-house and barns, green and grape-houses. The dwelling-house is elegant and spacious, with all the modern improvements. The grounds are under the highest state of cultivation, containing fruit trees of every variety. The place is easily accessible from the City of New-York per Morris and Essex Railroad, and can be seen at all times. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE—TWO MILES FROM Peekskill, on the Turnpike-road, about half a mile from the residence of Messrs. Henry Ward Beecher, Dayton and Kitridge: all trains stop at Peekskill; time from New-York about 1½ hours; the farm contains about 102 acres good land; good buildings; excellent water brought to the house and barn in pipes; very healthy and within riding distance of numerous lakes, say from two to twelve miles; price, $14,500. Inquire of JOHN Y. YELLOTT, No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT AT IRVINGTON.—FOR SALE—The well-known country seat (Silver Spring) adjoining Washington Irving's Sunny Side, consisting of thirty acres, with large river front; mansion house of stone; park-like grounds, with noble trees; farm-house, greenhouse, barns, ice-house filled; never failing spring, supplying house, garden, fountains, &c.; land fertile. For terms apply to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st., or JOHN McVICKAR, No. 21 West 32d-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE LATE RESIDENCE OF REV. Dr. Lambert, of Salem, Washington County, N. Y. The house contains 14 rooms, ample closeting, bath-room, &c., all in good repair, spring water in house and yard, ice-house, woodshed, barn, and about 7 acres of superior land. Price $5,000. Possession immediate and terms easy. Apply to DR. A. N. GUNN, No. 249 West 34th-st., New-York, or to E. G. ATWOOD, Salem, Washington Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON THE Morris and Essex Railroad, within 1½ hours of the City and three minutes from depot; the dwelling is a modern-built Gothic, about 36 feet square, with extension, and in perfect order; a stable and carriage-house, large farm-house, barn, ice-house (filled) and other outbuildings, with about 96 acres of land; abundance of fruit; will be sold with or without furniture. Apply to NATHANIEL NILES, No. 18 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE VALLEY OF THE ASHUelot, a beautiful residence at Huntington, Mass., in the midst of the Hills, (a spur of the Green Mountains,) 20 miles west of Springfield; six acres of land, with abundance of choice fruits; first-class and most substantial house, barn, &c.; the property is only sold in consequence of the death of the owner; it cost $10,000 in gold and will be sold for $7,000 in currency. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE ROMANTIC VILLAGE OF Chester, on Connecticut River, 10 miles from the Sound, a convenient house with L attached, all two stories high, containing 8 rooms and good cellar, all in good order, ½ acre land, new stable, plenty of fruit and shade trees, location healthy and fine view; Hartford boats pass every day; very desirable for a Summer residence. Address C. BOGART, Chester, Conn.

FOR SALE—A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE at East Hampton, Mass. House nearly new, 13 rooms, with water and gas; lot ½ acre, with fruit trees; on line of New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, four miles from Northampton, near Williston Seminary. Village thriving, location healthy, no fear of cholera. Price $7,000. Apply to E. A. HUBBARD, Springfield, Mass.

FOR SALE, AT IRVINGTON ON THE Hudson, a large and very desirable residence, with four acres of land, good barn, outhouses, &c.; fine view of the river, and a short distance from the depot. If wanted, the furniture, horses, carriages, &c., will be sold with the place. For particulars apply to E. TWEEDY, No. 126 Duane-st.

FARM FOR SALE—AT EAST FISHKILL, Dutchess County, N. Y., 12 miles from Fishkill, on Hudson. 60 acres first-quality land, with new dwelling-house and new barn, neighborhood healthy and unexceptionable, will be sold at a bargain; $60 per acre, including buildings. Inquire of F. H. BOWNE, No. 164 West-st., or on the premises to WM. B. ROE, East Fishkill, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence; has a fine water view; three acres of land; 100 fruit trees; choice berries and fruits in abundance; large house with two wings; large barn and other outbuildings; situated in the pleasant and healthy Village of Lanesboro, Berkshire County, Mass.; six hours' ride from New-York or Boston; price $3,500. Apply to, or address, W. H. H. WILCOX, Pittsfield, Mass.

YONKERS.—FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A very pretty cottage, with five lots of ground, about ten minutes' walk from depot and steamboat landing; shade and fruit trees, grapery, vegetable garden, &c.; house has eleven rooms and front and rear piazza; magnificent view of the Hudson; price $6,250; rent $650.
JAMES R. EDWARDS, No. 277 West 23d-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY-SEAT at Riverdale, 12 miles from the City, containing 3 acres in lawns and garden, handsome Gothic buildings, fruit, ornamental and forest trees. The house has modern improvements. The owner being obliged to reside in the West will sell the place much less than cost. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP AND ON EASY TERMS, the two-story and high basement brick house, No. 91 East 87th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., with modern improvements. Possession given at once. Inquire of W. H. FALCONER, No. 21 2d-st., near Bowery, from 8 to 10 A. M. and 6 to 8 P. M.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE PLACE AT Flushing, L. I.; house contains 10 rooms besides attic and cellar; grounds well laid out, with choice fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery; within five minutes' walk of depot. For further particulars apply to C. P. FRAME, No. 75 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND—A splendid country seat of 18 acres, to settle an estate; house and soil good; garden, shrubbery, fruit-trees, &c.; beautiful view of Newark Bay, and excellent bathing in front of the house; only $10,000; terms easy. Apply to W. DIVOLL, No. 84 Broadway, Room No. 7, for ten days.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—TO CLOSE an estate, a modern residence, with 13 rooms; 3½ acres of land; stable, and garden under cultivation; half a mile from depot; terms easy. For photograph and description apply to ROWLAND JOHNSON, No. 54 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT PORT RICHMOND—FIVE minutes' walk from the boat, a beautiful water-front lot, containing a good house, with 12 rooms, outbuildings, all in complete order, plenty of fruit and shade trees, vines, roses, shrubbery and nice bathing. Apply to W. DIVOLL, No. 84 Broadway, Room No. 7.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE RESIDENCE CONTAINing nine rooms and a fine garden of ten lots, with all kinds of choice fruit; five minutes' walk from the depot, and about one hour from the City Hall. Apply to the Ticket Agent at Tremont, Harlem Railroad.

FOR SALE—IN BERGEN, TWO MILES FROM the Jersey City Ferry, near the dummy railroad, a fine double dwelling-house, with five lots of land, stable and plenty of fruit. Inquire of THOMAS W. JAMES, Jersey City; or address Box 100 Jersey City Post-office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A SNUG City house, a handsome improved country place in New-Rochelle, with two acres, six minutes' walk from depot. Inquire of W. HARDENBURGH & VAIL, No. 58 Wall-st., or URMY & COPLAND, No. 410 4th-av.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement-house No. 60 West 22d-st.; 18 feet wide, 55 feet deep. Price, with part of the furniture, $20,000. Immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT IN ASTORIA—A house (furnished, if required,) and grounds, in one of the most pleasant portions of the village; grounds spacious, fruit abundant, water good; not far from the steamboats. Inquire of E. MILLS, Esq.

FOR SALE—FARM OF FIFTY ACRES; CHOICE land; plenty of fine fruit; house 9 large rooms; 19 miles of New-York. J. M. C. MARSH, No. 34 Pine-st., New-York.

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE in New-Jersey, close to city and depot; choice fruit, rich soil, &c.; price $5,500. Address Box No. 33, Ramsey's, N. J.

MADISON-AV.—FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone English basement house, No. 25 Madison-av., fronting the square, for sale; price, $35,000.
Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 30 ACRES, IN GOOD ORder, 19 miles from City; plenty fruit; house 9 large rooms. J. M. C. MARSH, No. 34 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.

RYE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE AT RYE, ten minutes' walk from the Port Chester Depot, a magnificent country residence, commanding a view of Long Island Sound and surrounding country for more than 20 miles.

THE HOUSE is large and in complete order, and contains 18 rooms, laundry, pantries, hot and cold water, stationary washtubs and furnaces, and carpeted throughout with Brussels and three-ply carpets, laid down last year, and partly furnished.

OUTBUILDINGS are of recent construction, with every convenience; large carriage-house, and stabling for 12 horses; hennery, piggery and sheds, &c.—all newly painted.

THE GROUNDS are over 8 acres, beautifully ornamented with landscape beds, shrubbery, graveled walks, Summer-house, statuary and fish-ponds, filled with fish; shade trees of large growth, and fruit trees of the choicest kinds in great abundance.

A FINE KITCHEN GARDEN of over one and a half acres, with hot-beds, greenhouse, grapery, and stocked with gooseberry, currant, blackberry and raspberry bushes, and about 1,000 of the best varieties of strawberry plants.

A PLACE every way desirable for a permanent home or Summer residence; the sea bathing is excellent, and the situation unsurpassed for health. The sidewalks on the avenue, from the house to the depot, will be flagged this Spring, and gas introduced into the street. Immediate possession given.

For particulars, terms, &c., apply to
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery, New-York.

HOUSES IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE—with immediate possession. Brown-stone front house, three-story basement and under-cellar, is 20 feet wide, on Woodhull-st.; brown-stone front house, furnished, is 20 feet wide, with lot adjoining, if desired, on Second place; corner house with stable, in complete order, 34 feet wide, on Second place; three-story house, 24 feet wide, in fine order, on Second place; three-story house on Hicks-st., near Joralemon-st; three-story basement and under-cellar, all the improvements; elegant extra wide house, with or without lots adjoining, on President-st., near Clinton. For particulars apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 64 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-Office, New-York.

SUMMER RESIDENCE OR COUNTRY HOME.—For sale in Bernardston, Mass., a beautiful cottage, built only two years, ice and fruit cellar, barn and carriage house, one acre of land, fruit trees, grape vines, kitchen garden, &c.; lovely village on Connecticut River Railroad, two hours from Springfield, eight from Boston and New-York; telegraphic connection with both; free academy and library, five churches, four mails daily, splendid drives and charming scenery. Furniture sold with the cottage if desired. Possession given immediately.
S. N. BROOKS.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—HAVING PURchased a farm on the Hudson containing more land than I need, I offer for sale, to desirable parties, one lot of 12 acres and one of 6. Both situations are the finest on the river, commanding views from the Highlands to Fort Washington, and afford rare opportunities to parties wishing to build and improve to their tastes. The 12 acres would afford four beautiful building sites, and the 6 acres could be divided to good advantage. Apply to S. SINCLAIR, Tribune Office.

FARM OF 118 ACRES, FOUR MILES from New-Brunswick; good two-story double house, barn, carriage-house, &c.; apple orchard, peach orchard of 700 trees, three years old, well watered by running stream and springs, well fenced; about 20 acres wood land; buildings nearly new; ten minutes walk from R. R. depot; land under high state of cultivation. SMITH & HARDENBERG, No. 57 Cedar-st., up stairs.

SPLENDID PROPERTY NEAR RED Bank, N. J., known as Tower Hill; eight acres of land, with buildings, and especially adapted for a place of public resort or a gentleman's country seat; the views of the ocean, bays, river, and surrounding localities, surpass in beauty and extent anything in the country.
RIDER & FORD, No. 39 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT NEWARK, N. J., three first-class three-story brick houses, now about finished; in excellent neighborhood, and within five minutes' walk of the Market-st. depot; 45 minutes from Wall-st., New York; have all the modern improvements, and are really desirable and genteel residences, at about half the cost, or rental, of similar houses in New-York. HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN UNFINISHED HOUSE IN THE Elizabethan style, with 1½ acres of land, situated midway between Fort Lee and Englewood, N. J.; a superior place for raising poultry; also, a new house at Fort Lee, two minutes' from landing, and several in the Village of Coytesville; terms easy. Inquire of JOSEPH COYTE, Coytesville, near Fort Lee.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT GLEN COVE, L. I.—A splendid country seat, about 20 acres, adjoining the village; about one mile from steamboat landing and two miles from railroad depot; improvements first-class; house furnished; can be seen at any time. Inquire of the owner WILLIAM UNDERHILL, No. 188 Water-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, FURNISHED—A first-class residence on Orange Mountain, in Montclair, N. J.; unsurpassed for location, scenery, fruit, water, &c.; stone house, 19 rooms, every modern improvement; capacious outbuildings; one hour from City by Morris and Essex Railroad. Apply to JOHN NESTEN, Jr., No. 90 Wall-st.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—GOOD BARGAINS.—For sale or to let two large and desirable houses, splendidly located, high ground, spring water, near depot, &c. One of these houses will be sold for much less than its value. Apply to A. O. VAN LENNEP, No. 54 Cedar-st., or by letter to J. S. OTIS, at H. B. Claflin & Co.'s.

SIXTH-AV.—FOR SALE, THE VALUABLE plot of ground on northeast corner of 6th-av. and 16th-st., consisting of four full lots, now so improved as to yield a good interest, and capable of being further improved so as to make a desirable investment. Apply to W. H. ROSS, No. 704 Broadway.

TO MANUFACTURERS—FOR SALE, TWO blocks of ground, embracing 60 lots, with dock front of 260 feet, on which are extensive brick buildings and steam power, now used as a grain distillery, but all adapted to any large manufacturing business. Apply to J. & W. S. TOWER, No. 105 Front-st.

GREENWICH—ONE HOUR FROM NEW-YORK.—A splendid property of 40 acres, or any part thereof; choice lands, fine dwelling, good outhouses; magnificent views of Sound and country side; fruit, shade and flowers; fine grove and water front; cars stop hourly. RIDER & FORD, No. 39 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT ON STATEN ISLAND for sale or to lease, on Cebra-av., Castleton heights; house 20 rooms; all modern improvements; 10 acres of ground, stone stable, vegetable and fruit garden; location perfectly healthy; view unsurpassed. Apply to CHARLES KENTGEN, No. 163 William-st.

R. S. LIVINGSTON OFFERS HIS country-seat for sale, situated on the Hudson, between Barrytown and Tivola; for description see New-York Times, May 4, and Army and Navy Journal, Feb. 3, 1866. Apply to J. NELSON LUCKEY, Banker, No. 24 Broadway.

$7,000 WILL PURCHASE A CHOICE farm, 75 acres, under a high state of cultivation; good buildings, and fruit in abundance; 26 miles from New-York; terms easy.
M. DRURY, No. 14 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NICE NEWLY-built house in Waverley-st., Hudson City, fifteen minutes from Hoboken Ferry; contains seven rooms; large attic and cellar; water inside; with two lots. Apply to C. P. NICOLL, No. 300 7th-av.

FOR SALE—OR WILL MERGE IN A COMPAny one of the best slate quarries in the country, half a mile of depot, connected with an excellent farm; an unusual good chance to make money. SOUTHWICK & WOOD No. 59 Liberty-st.

BOILING SPRING, NEW-JERSEY—FOR sale, a handsome farm, 15 acres, without buildings. 50 minutes from Broadway, by Erie Railway, 10 trains daily each way; $6,000; half cash; also, two cottages. Apply to GEO. E. WOODWARD, No. 37 Park-row.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN MOTT HAVEN, 10 minutes' walk from Harlem Bridge, a fine house, 16 rooms, with garden and stable; also, a cottage; nine rooms. Apply to THOMAS OVERINGTON, builder, 129th-st., east of 3d-av.

38TH-STREET.—FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STOry brown-stone house, between 5th and 6th avs., very cheap; also, four-story brick house, 26th-st., near 6th-av. Price $11,500, or rent at $1,800. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

DESIRABLE BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH.—One lot on Amity-st., near Pacific; one on Pacific, near Amity; first-class neighborhood, convenient to South Ferry. Apply to DAVID MARTIN, No. 75 Warren-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AT IRVINGton, N. Y., a country residence beautifully situated on the banks of the river; price $6,500; would exchange for farm on New-Jersey Central Railroad, same price. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., 26 Pine-st., New-York.

A GREAT BARGAIN IN BROOKLYN—Two-story house, marble mantles, gas and water, in 9th-st., near 5th-av.; fine order, high ground; possession immediately; lot 25 by 200; price $5,250. Terms easy. P. ZEGLIO, No. 12 Centre-st.

A NUMBER OF FINE COUNTRY SEATS and farms for sale or to let, furnished; price $6,000 to $30,000; rent $100 per month and upward; 10 to 30 miles from New-York, and accessible. For full particulars apply to A. SERGEANT, No. 21 Wall-st., corner of Broad.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY HOME AT Newark, N. J.; about two acres of ground well laid out; plenty of fruit; large house. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT NYACK ON the Hudson, a new three-story house, with 14 rooms, just finished, 1½ acres of land, all kinds of fruit, and good garden. Apply to WM. E. WHITE, Nyack.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY.—SMALL plot of ground wanted, improved or not; in the old part, and not far from the entrance preferred. Inquire of S. P. AVERY, No. 694 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—HANDSOMELY-furnished house; 13 rooms, gas and water; fruit garden, and stabling for two horses; near ferry; 45 minutes from Wall-st. Address G. W., Box No. 2,048 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 20 ACRES, WELL IMproved and under good cultivation; fruit of all kinds in abundance. GOULDEN & RYDER, No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FARMS IN WESTCHESTER, LONG Island, Staten Island and Jersey; the cheapest ever known. FREEMAN & EMERSON, No. 206 Broadway.

A FARM OF 10 ACRES IN BERGEN county, near the depot, with more land if desired. Apply to W. H. MELICK, No. 421 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RESPONSIBLE BUSINESS MAN, ACquainted with the principal foreign languages, intending to establish a commission house at London, Liverpool, Havre, Bremen or Hamburg, wants to come in connection with another business man of capital, who would be willing to establish a commission house in New-York, to form a partnership for the general commission business; the best of references given and required. Address EUROPE, Box No. 144 Times Office.

$10,000.—A THOROUGH BUSINESS man wanted in an established jobbing house; sales for cash, and opportunity desirable. Inquire of S. C. DOTY, No. 63 William-st., with North American Life Insurance Company.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $20,000 TO $30,000, to enlarge a well-established family soap manufacturing business; profit, 33 per cent. annually; unexceptionable reference given. Address MANUFACTURER, Box No. 121 Times Office.

AT SEA, ON BOARD STEAMSHIP MONTEREY,
May 5, 1866.

CAPT. STEPHEN WHITMAN—DEAR SIR: After a delightful voyage, we find ourselves almost at our destination.

Mingled with the joyful emotions naturally arising from this fact, is regret that to-day severs our associations with you, whose urbanity, geniality, and constant and watchful kindness has contributed so much toward rendering our trip from New-Orleans one of unalloyed pleasure.

The order that reigns on board your ship, the discipline of your crew, the civility and attention which every passenger receives from the employes of the vessel without exception, testify to your ability as a commander, and inspires a feeling of security that no danger can arise which thorough seamanship could avoid.

Assuring you of kindly recollections, and hoping that the trifling token of esteem presented with this letter may sometime recall pleasant memories, believe us to be
Yours sincerely,
THOS. B. DE WALDON, EDWARD F. CRARY,
JOHN R. RUSS, Jr., CHAS. T. PARSLOE, Jr.,
PAUL ALHAIZA, N. A. DELAPLANE,
A. H. LAZARE, G. SEGIN,
C. FISHER, A. AMOS.

TO LET.

STORES IN BUFFALO TO LET.

TO LET—the newly erected magnificent stores in the American Block, Main-st., Buffalo, N. Y. These stores are finished in the most elegant, modern style, size 24 feet by 155, with fine skylights; a well-lighted basement of the same size, and a floor on the second-story of 24x63, and being situated in the best business part of the city; they are well adapted for any wholesale or large retail trade. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES DESIRING A pleasant COUNTRY RESIDENCE during next year. A gentleman has just erected a large and commodious building in the upper part of Westchester County, containing some 30 rooms, with large parlors, dining and billiard-room; delicious water at the door; ice-house full 75 tons, barns, stables, good garden spot, fine playground for children, and large pond of water for fishing and boating; the whole thing admirably arranged for the accommodation of about 50 persons, including servants. This is a fine opportunity for about four or six private families to club together, and, where the families are known to each other, would make it pleasant and comfortable as a residence during the year, as it is of easy access by railroad, just 20 minutes' walk from the station. Persons can be here at 9 A. M. and leave at 5 P. M.; full advantage of express trains. Price per year $9,000. References will be required as to character and responsibility. For further particulars apply to JOSEPH PICKARD, Rotunda Building, under Croton Aqueduct Board, City Hall, or to G. F. HICKOK, Park Bank.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET—FURNISHED or unfurnished, for the Summer, from June 1. Wayside Cottage, situate on the romantic Lake of Luzerne, in Warren County, N. Y., in a high, dry, piney section, commanding superb views, 20 miles from Saratoga Springs by railroad, and ten miles from Lake George. Beautiful drives, fine fishing, shooting and bathing. House finished up in native woods, and includes say two acres of ground, seven bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, piazza, kitchen, ice-house, well filled, small garden; meats, eggs, chickens, milk, &c., delivered at the door. It is really a desirable place, and will be let to first-class parties only, for $600.

Also Hone Cottage; near by; furnished; contains four bedrooms, and about two acres of ground, with garden, &c.; price for the season, $200.

Refer to Jacob Little & Co., No. 30 New-st., Mr. Wm. E. Mead, No. 47 Water-st., or to B. C. Butler, Lucerne, Warren County, N. Y.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET OR FOR SALE—With ten or more acres of land handsomely laid out, with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees, good garden and fine lawns; house large and well furnished, having all the modern improvements; situated upon high ground, commanding a fine view of the Sound and surrounding country; healthy and no mosquitoes; good bathing, fishing and hunting. Good farm-house, large carriage-house, stable, &c. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—In a village beautifully situated on the banks of the Delaware River, about three hours from the City; location healthy; the house is large, grounds handsomely laid out, plenty of fruit, outbuildings ample, splendid drives, boating and fishing. For a gentleman who is not required to be in the City every day, this is a chance seldom offered. Rent $300 for six months, or $600 for one year. Address S. D. S., Box No. 454 Post-office.

AT NO. 319 FOURTH-AVENUE—BY STANLEY DAY, office hours 10 to 4—furnished and unfurnished houses to let on Broadway, Union-square, Gramercy Park, Lexington, 4th and 5th avs., in 9th, 13th, 17th, 18th, 31st, 42d, 48th, 49th, 52d and 54th sts., at Fishkill, Hyde Park, Fairmount, Spuyten Duyvil, Dobbs' Ferry, Mamaroneck, New-Rochelle, Rye, Sing Sing, Ball's Corners, Tremont, West Farms, Peekskill, Catskill, Havrestraw, Bergen, Orange, Shrewsbury.

TO LET—IN NEWARK, N. J., A TWO-STORY and basement furnished house; has gas and water; recently painted and papered throughout; situated one-half block from South Park; five minutes' walk from Chestnut-st. depot. For full particulars apply to Mrs. H. B. HENDERSON, on the premises, No. 13 Pennington-st., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M., or to G. G. COOPER, Nos. 79 and 81 Leonard-st., N. Y., between the same hours.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE IN NEWARK, N. J.; 5 minutes' walk from railroad depot, from middle of June, for three or sixteen months; situated on a park and surrounded by gardens; contains 12 rooms, besides kitchen, laundry, large closets, bath, &c.; the parlors have mirrors to the floor, and the library elegant bookcases and stained glass doors; a small family with good references required. Apply to No. 196 Broad-st., Newark, second story, or Post-office, Box 532, Newark, N. J.

TO LET—FROM JUNE 1 TO OCT. 1, A COTTAGE newly and handsomely furnished to a family of adults, with stables and ice-house, or would furnish board for two or three persons desiring first-class accommodation, and who are willing to pay liberally for the same; location a few miles from New-York, on one of the principal railroads, and finest drives into the City. Inquire of Mr. MATHERS, Rooms 12 and 13, No. 39 Park-row.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—A COUNTRY residence on Throg's Neck, only 12 miles from the City. The house is large and commodious and the grounds well arranged and stocked with all kinds of fine fruit and ornamental trees. The outbuildings are capacious and well arranged, consisting of carriage-house and stable, ice-house filled and grapery attached. Apply to WM. F. WARING, Security Life Insurance Company, 31 Pine-st.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—AT BAY Ridge, suburbs of Brooklyn, containing 11 rooms, all in good repair, within half an hour of the ferry, and 100 yards of city cars, which pass every 15 minutes; the house commands a splendid view of New-York Bay, and has 20 acres of land, barn, stables, kitchen garden, and extensive apple orchard attached; rent $1,200. Apply to WM. H. POWER & CRAIG, No. 3 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN THE country, three miles from Milburn Station, on the Morris and Essex Railroad, New-Jersey; twelve rooms, double parlors, kitchen, dining-room on first floor, with conveniences for keeping a horse, carriage and cow; rent $400 per annum. Inquire at the station for the residence of JACOB MOREHOUSE.

TO LET—A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN Morrisania, furnished; near depot and horse railroad; large garden, stable, extensive vineyard, excellent water, healthy location and shady; no musquitoes. Rent moderate to a desirable tenant. Inquire of H. J. RAMSDELL, No. 40 Times' building; or Mr. DEMOREST, at Melrose Depot.

A FURNISHED COTTAGE CONTAINING 7 rooms, to let for the season; pleasantly situated at Nyack on the Hudson; also a barn, fine lawn, fruit trees, grapes in abundance, shrubbery, flowers, &c.; delightful views, and easy access to the City. Apply to J. LAW, No. 68 East Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER SEASON, TO A small family only, a furnished cottage, in Newark, N. J., beautifully located on one of the parks, two-and-a-half stories high; contains 13 rooms; not five minutes' walk from Centre-street Depot; large and pleasant garden. Apply immediately at No. 22 Park-place, Newark.

A FRONT PARLOR AND BEDROOM, ON second floor, newly and elegantly furnished, to rent without board, to gentlemen. Terms, $20 per week; also a suite for $15, and a single room for $8. House first-class; in 23d-st., near 5th-av.; private family. Address box 6,130 Post-office.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF 21 YEARS, the well-known premises No. 231 Broadway, recently under lease to H. J. Bang as a restaurant; at the end of the above term, either a renewed lease to be given on satisfactory terms, or payment to the holder of one-half the value of his improvements.

TO LET, FURNISHED—THE NEW THREE-story brick house in the village of Catskill, on the hill, with good view of the Hudson River and Catskill Mountains, for the term of three or five months. For description inquire of J. VAN VLECK, Esq., No. 10 Wall-st., or E. GILBERT, on the premises.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT Throgg's Neck, Westchester, containing ten rooms, carriage-house, garden, plenty of fruit and shade trees. Inquire at Clinton Hall, corner 8th-st., New-York.
E. UNDERHILL.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—ON THE HUDson, near West Point; furnished house, with stable, garden, abundance of fruit, &c.; one of the most desirable places in the Highlands. Apply to EDWARD MITCHELL, No. 62 Wall-st.

TO RENT—IN ORANGE, N. J., FOR SIX months or longer, a neatly furnished house, containing nine good sized rooms, pleasantly located, about 15 minutes walk from depot. Address ORANGE, Box No. 169 Times Office.

A NEATLY-FURNISHED FRONT AND back parlor, on second floor, in English basement house; gas, hot and cold water bath. Also, rooms on third and fourth floors; high stoop. Inquire, for one week, at No. 276 33d-st., near 9th-av.

AT NO. 58 WEST 18TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., furnished parlors on first floor, three large rooms on second floor, one large room on third floor to let to adults of good reference, singly or en suite. Also front basement, unfurnished.

TO LET FURNISHED—A DESIRABLE country residence, 21 miles from town, convenient to New-Haven cars; splendid lawn, garden, carriage-house, stable, &c. Particulars of J. E. PERINE, No. 133 Nassau-st., Room No. 3.

AT NOS. 817 AND 819 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 12TH-ST.—To Let—A large hall, on the second floor; also corner rooms.
JOHN S. KELSO, No. 44 Nassau-st.

TO LET—TWO ROOMS, ADJOINING, ON THE second floor, with all the modern improvements, will be let moderate to gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 186 2d-av.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, No. 113 60th-st., near Lexington-av.; down to $1,800 and water rent. Apply to KILPATRICK, Bull's Head Bank.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE SITUATED at Wilton, Conn., on the line of the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad. Inquire of BURR SMITH, Esq., Wilton, Conn.

TO RENT FURNISHED—FROM THE 20TH of May to 15th October, the house No. 22 West 22d-st. References required. Apply at the above number between the hours of 10 and 1.

OFFICE TO RENT—ROOM FRONTING ON Broadway and Cortlandt-st., with an abundance of light, and up only two easy flights of stairs. Apply to CARLTON & SMITH, No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 11.

TO LET—AT WOODSIDE, L. I., A TWO-STORY and attic dwelling house, with five acres of land, carriage-house and stables. For particulars apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

TO RENT—ON GREENFIELD HILL, CONN., a furnished house of 14 rooms, with barn, carriage-house, garden, and 4 acres of land. Apply to HENRY BRADLY, near the premises.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A VERY NICE furnished house and grounds in a very desirable location, 2½ miles from the Wall-st. ferry. GOULDEN & RYDER, No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO LET—A PARLOR FLOOR, WITH TWO rooms on second floor, if required, at No. 21½ East 84th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., with privilege of kitchen to a small family.

TO RENT IN BROOKLYN—A THREE-story high-stoop brick house, very nicely furnished with all the modern improvements and in perfect order. Apply to GOULDEN & RYDER, No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, IN BRIDGEPORT, Conn., near the sea-shore, a delightful villa, with garden, fruit, coach-house, barn, fountain, &c. Inquire of WM. L. MILLER, No. 35 Chambers-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses in City and country, very desirable and rents reasonable. FREEMAN & EMERSON, No. 206 Broadway.

TO LET—SECOND AND PART OF THIRD floors in a brown-stone house; good reference required. Apply at 1,111 2d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—FOUR-story, English basement House, No. 107 East 18th-st., near Irving-place. Rent reasonable.

HOUSE 8 ROOMS—19 MILES FROM CITY, ½ mile from depot; 8 acres of ground. Inquire of J. M. C. MARSH, No. 34 Pine-st., Room No. 13.

OFFICE ON BROADWAY TO LET—NO. 180—large and airy. Apply at the office of the Croton Fire Insurance Company, No. 180 Broadway.

CARPENTER SHOP TO LET—NO. 45 Thomas-st.; has three floors, four stalls in cellar; rent $500. T. H. RODMAN, No. 54 William-st.

VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS, en suite or single, on second or third floor. Can be had at No. 54 East 23d-st., corner 4th-av.

TO RENT—PART OF STORE NO. 177 5TH-AV. Inquire at above store, between 7 and 8 P. M.

TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE fine rooms, without board, at No. 164 5th-av.

TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED PARLOR AND HALL bedroom at $20 per week; parlor and large bedroom $40; hall bedroom at $10; neighborhood excellent; references required. No. 20 West Eleventh-st., near Broadway.

TO LET—A NEWLY FURNISHED HOUSE IN West 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for one year, to a private family only. For further information address Box No. 3,795 Post-office.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS IN SUITES AND SINGLE; PRIVATE FAMILY, NO. 27 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET.

TO LET—COTTAGE, CARRIAGE-HOUSE, GARden, &c. Apply at 15th-av. and 2d-st., Mount Vernon, of Mrs. DENISON.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT FOR the season, at Cornwall, N. Y. Apply to JAMES M. BARRETT, No. 92 Warren-st.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—TO ONE or two single gentlemen without board. Inquire at No. 117 East Broadway.

TO LET—STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BY THE load or room; storage for everything. H. G. HAEGER, No. 252 9th-av. and No. 300 West 34th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS A comfortably furnished cottage or farm-house, on the line of the New-York and New-Haven road, between Greenwich and Fairfield; must have good garden and stabling accomodations. Apply by letter, stating location and terms, to R. G., Box 48 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED TO PURCHASE WITH POSSESSION—A three or four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, located between 4th and 6th avs., 24th to 40th sts.; must be first class, and not a fancy price. Cash down; about $8,000. Address, with particulars, HOUSE, Station G.

WANTED TO RENT—A FACTORY WITHIN 100 miles of New-York, about 24x60, two stories, with at least 15-horse water power and 8 or 10 dwelling-houses. Might purchase, if a bargain. Address, stating lowest terms, Box No. 54 Wolcottsville, Conn.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE ROOMS, WITH carpets, by a gentleman and wife, without children, on the north shore of Staten Island preferred. Address NORTH SHORE, Box No. 110 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PHYSICIAN, A COMfortable office in a central locality, near Madison or Union squares. Unexceptionable references. Address B. Y. D., Station D.

WANTED—A COMPLETE AND HANDSOMELY furnished house for a small private family; no objection to a lease of two or three years. Address, with lowest terms, B. B., Box No. 4,400 Post-office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1867.

The undersigned have the honor to inform the public that they have opened, in Paris, an
AMERICAN COMMISSION AGENCY,
and beg to offer their services to merchants, importers and other parties in the United States, for the purchase and shipment of goods, and the transaction of all general business, including the representation of American exhibitors at the approaching World's Fair of 1867, the introduction of American articles in France, &c., &c. Mr. J. Mortimer has resided eleven years in France, and will give his personal attention to all orders. Terms cash.

REFERENCES IN NEW-YORK:
Geo. Jones, Esq., New-York Times Office; Wm. H. Ames & Co., No. 29 Beekman-st.; Geo. B. Buell, Esq., Florence Sewing Machine Company, No. 505 Broadway.
Address, postpaid, J. MORTIMER & CO.,
No. 204 Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

GREAT RAILROAD LUXURY.

The Portable Head-rest, or Pocket-berth, patented; weight one pound; adjusted in a moment; pronounced superior to a sleeping car; will last a lifetime; agents wanted in all the principal cities; price $6; a liberal discount. Address JOHN R. HOOLE, No. 124 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO ALL LOTTERY-TICKET AND LOTTERY-POLICY VICTIMS.—All those who have been swindled by the advertisements of those promising to give information respecting lotteries, can have information gratis, which will show up the frauds committed by these advertising lottery gentry, and will also show them how to get the money back they have been swindled out of. Address, with stamp inclosed, and address of the writer, to Capt. JOHN STOWELL, Private Detective Office, No. 33 Nassau-st., third floor, Room No. 4.

REFRIGERATORS—AT R. & J. MOWBRAY'S, No. 82 Vesey-st., opposite Washington Market; Banta's patent slate and excelsior refrigerators, ice-water pitchers, water-coolers, ice-cream freezers, gas and kerosene stoves, Britannia ware, grocers' articles, stoves, ranges, iron heaters and house-furnishing goods.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—NOTICE.—AN election for twenty-six Governors of the Society of the New-York Hospital, will be held at the Hospital on TUESDAY, 15th of May. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M.
D. COLDEN MURRAY, Secretary.

OFFICERS OF THE NAVY WHO LOST their personal effects when serving on vessels lost or destroyed, can recover pay for the same by the recent act of Congress. We have the proper forms for application.
L. BROWN & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

DR. CULVERWELL'S LECTURE ON MANHOOD—A warning to young men, containing information never before published, can be had free of charge at the drug-store, 127 Bowery, corner Grand-st., or by addressing Box No. 4,586 Post-office, New-York City.

CORNS, BUNIONS, BAD NAILS, TENDER feet, &c., cured by Dr. BRIGGS, Chiropodist, No. 208 Broadway. Evening, No. 920 Broadway. BRIGGS' Alleviator and Curative sold by druggists.

BROKEN COMBS, FANS, OPERA-GLASSES, eye-glasses and parasols repaired, shell combs made over, hair-brushes rebristled, at comb-stores Nos. 947 Broadway and 177 5th-av., a few doors above 22d-st.

FOR SALE—ONE LARGE SIZE "LILLIE'S Burglar and Fire-proof Safe." Also, furniture suitable for a broker's office. Apply at No. 72 Wall-st., in the basement.

CALVES' BLADDERS WANTED—FORTY cents per dozen, will be paid. P. & G. LORILLARD, Nos. 16 and 18 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ONE LARGE IRON SAFE, R. M. Patrick's, and one medium size, of Herring & Co.'s make. Apply at No. 36 Beekman-st., paper-store.

AMERICAN FLAGS FOR FOURTH OF July, of ten small sizes; also, tickets for all kinds of dry goods, manufacturing at No. 159 Duane-st.

MAPS, PLANS, MECHANICAL DRAWings, &c., made by CHAS. HERBERT, 11 Pine-st.

PERSONAL.

IF MRS. JULIA A. ALLEN DOES NOT send for trunks left at No. 58 Butler-st., Brooklyn, within three days, they will be sold to pay expenses.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country; unexceptionable reference. Can be seen at the Servants' Institute, No. 99 Bleecker-street, second block west of Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A NUMBER OF well-recommended girls, for all kinds of housework, for both city and country. Call at the select Servants' Institute, No. 99 Bleecker-st., second block west of Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE TO take the entire charge of an infant; best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call at No. 426 13th-st., first floor, back room, between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG girls, situations together, one as cook and the other as chambermaid and waitress; have no objection to go in the country; have the best of City references. Apply for two days at No. 217 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid; has the best of City reference, or would assist with washing and ironing, if required; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 170 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse; no objection to go to the country; best City reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 118 West 44th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman as first-class cook; has no objection to go to the country for the Summer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 448 4th-av., between 31st and 32d sts., in the fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble woman, as first-class cook in a private family; is a good baker of bread and pastry; would be willing to assist in the washing; the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 81 East 11th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO PROTESTant girls, one as chambermaid and assist in care of children, and the other as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference. Inquire for two days at No. 58 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A situation for a trustworthy Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress, or to wait on a lady; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Can be seen at her present place, No. 26 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as first-class waitress or chambermaid; can take a waiterwoman's place; would go to the country with a family; city reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or take care of children and do plain sewing; good City reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 266 West 31st-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH PROTestant woman as chambermaid in a first-class private family; would do plain sewing if required; best of City reference; a short distance in the country preferred. Can be seen for two days at No. 45 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, WHO HAS worked some time at dressmaking, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or would do light chamberwork and sewing; understands cutting perfectly. Call, for two days, at No. 260 West 16th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO HIGHLY respectable women, sisters, to go to Newport for the Summer; one as first-class cook, the other as chambermaid, together or separate; best of City reference. Can be seen at Mrs. Sanders, No. 45 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as cook in a private family; would be willing to go in the country for the Summer; has unquestionable reference. Call for two days, at No. 182 29th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELL RECOMmended, willing and obliging woman in city or country; is a good cook and baker, excellent washer and ironer; would do laundry and chamberwork or general housework. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, by one who thoroughly understands her business as such; can produce first-class City references. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 413 2d-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as seamstress; would take care of children if required; understands the use of a Wheeler & Wilson machine; no objection to the country. Call at No. 121 East 25th-st. City references.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE aged woman with a little girl eleven years old, to do general housework; the girl can do light work when from school; she is a Protestant. Apply at No. 438 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as good cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; good references. Call for two days at No. 57 Pacific-st., near Henry, South Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, well recommended, a situation in a private family. Apply at No. 296½ 6th-av., in the confectionery store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO EXCELlent servants, with first-class references, either in the country or in Brooklyn—one as good thorough cook, and first-class washer and ironer; the other as experienced waitress and first-class chambermaid; will be found neat, respectful servants. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as coachman or groom; understands the care of horses and driving; has good reference from last place; no objection to make himself otherwise useful; the country preferred. Call on or address T. D., No. 98 East 12th-st., basement.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A PROTEStant, a situation either as nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and fine washer, or as waitress; best of references, including her present employer, No. 2 West 36th-st., where she can be seen from 11 to 1 o'clock for two days.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., situations for a large number of recommended servants of different nations. Cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, nurses, seamstresses, chambermaids, laundresses, houseworkers, and those lately landed. City and country.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is also a neat sewer; understands her business thoroughly; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 950 Broadway, between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID, by a young woman of experience, who is a dressmaker; understands hair-dressing thoroughly, and all kinds of family sewing; can run the sewing-machine; the best of City reference as to character and ability. Can be seen at 15 West 17th-st., between 9 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as seamstress and to mind children, or as seamstress and to do light chamberwork; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen until suited at No. 115 West 24th-st.; ring the bell. Has the best of City references.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEW-ENGland woman as housekeeper in some good plain family; capable of doing anything that belongs to household affairs; the best of reference from her last place; wages moderate. Call or address No. 66 Carmine-st., in the milliner's-store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, by a willing, competent and well recommended girl; she is not afraid to work, and will go to the country if required. Apply at No. 6 Sands-st., basement, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced childs' nurse; also, capable of taking care of an infant; best of references given from her present employer for four years. Call at No. 48 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant German girl as nurse and seamstress; speaks and teaches French perfectly. Apply at the French and German Agency, No. 99 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress, who understands her business thoroughly, French fluting and finest of muslins; has excellent City reference. Apply at No. 36 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of French and English cooking; no objection to a hotel or Summer house. Can be seen at the Servants' Institute, No. 99 Bleecker-st., second block west of Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; is willing to assist with children; good references given. Call at No. 20 Oxford-st., between Park and Flushing avs., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WHO is perfect master of every branch of her profession, a situation with a family going to Newport, or any other part. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 205 6th-av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY a respectable young married woman, with a fresh breast of milk, either in City or country. Apply at University-place, No. 13 Union-court.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A HOTEL OR boarding-house or watering place, by two competent women, one as cook and the other for up-stairs work and washing and ironing. Call at No. 40 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL in a private family as chambermaid, and to do fine washing; no objection to the country; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 416 West 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as nurse or chambermaid, and assist in the pantry; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 209 East 21st-st.

WANTED—PLACES FOR PROTESTANT cooks, chambermaids, waitresses and nurses, in City or country; also good Catholics. SAUNDERS' Office, No. 320 4th-av., corner 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands cooking in all its branches; all kinds of desserts; good City reference. Call at No. 101 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 242 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG PERSON a situation as chambermaid, or to travel for the Summer with a lady; good references. Apply at No. 409 2d-av., in the fancy store.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 22 Lafayette-place, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as first-class waitress in a private family; no objection to the country; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 646 6th-av., near 38th-st.

WANTED—BY A VERY GOOD COOK, WILLing to assist in washing and very well recommended, a situation in a private family. Apply at the Servants' Institute of M. C. Gaillard, No. 41 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands cooking in all its branches—soups, meats, pastry and dessert; City reference. Call at No. 83 East 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress: is competent to take charge of children at any age; best of City reference; call at No. 111 West 16th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as chambermaid and waiting, or chambermaid and assist with the children; is willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 1 Monroe-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as infant's nurse; thoroughly understands the care of children of any age; good City reference. Apply at No. 46 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, as chambermaid and seamstress; no objection to the country for the Summer months. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 27 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS in a private family; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; the best of City reference. Call at No. 38 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS and lady's maid; good City reference; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to the country. Call at No. 5 East 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a small family, to cook, wash and iron; has good City reference. Call at No. 110 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., front rooms, top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as cook and assist with the washing, and would like to go in the country for the Summer. Call at No. 61 West 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a private family as cook and to assist in the washing; perfectly understands her business; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at 263 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; thoroughly understands her business; would prefer the City; unexceptionable reference given. Call at No. 139 7th-av., near 20th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook and to wash and iron; good reference. Call at No. 420 7th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation to take care of children and sew, with good reference. Apply at No. 11 East 18th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

FAMILIES, SUMMER HOUSES, HOTELS and boarding-houses may be supplied with first-class cooks, laundresses, Protestant nurses and general houseworkers, at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 205 6th-av., near 14th-st., (late of 4th-av.)

A YOUNG LADY IS DESIROUS OF OBtaining a situation as companion to a lady; is intelligent, agreeable and willing to travel. Address MARY STENSON, Station B.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A PROTESTANT man and wife, without incumbrance, and with undoubted City reference; he as coachman and groom and she as good cook. Call or address JOHN, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family by a respectable single man, a Protestant; has no objections to any part of the country. Address WAITER, for three days, No. 826 Broadway, in the trunk-store, corner 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable man who thoroughly understands his business in all its details; has the best of City reference from his last place, where he has lived nearly five years. Call or address No. 94 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman or groom in a private family; no objection to the country; good City reference. Address J. K., Box No. 214 Times Office, or can be seen at the private stables No. 10 East 27th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man; is a good groom and driver, and has good recommendations from his last place; has no objection to the country and understands gardening. Address M. S., Box No. 194 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AND wife; the man as coachman, the wife as laundress; both thoroughly understand their business, and can produce first-class references. Address E. W., No. 80 West 28th-st., or Box No. 208 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man a situation as coachman, of long experience; is a good groom and careful driver; has four years' reference from his last employer. Address J. R., Box No. 216 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN young man as porter, who can make himself generally useful in a grocery-store; the very best of City reference can be given. Address J. W. L., for two days, No. 8 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT single man as coachman and groom; understands his business perfectly; can give good reference, and can be highly recommended by his last employer. Address J. M., Box No. 199 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT MAN a situation as coachman in a private family; has the best of City and country references; the country preferred for the Summer. Address J. J., Box No. 215 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as salesman in the china and glass business; has had several years' experience in the same; good City reference. Address JAMES, Station C.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a married man, a Protestant, and excellent reference. Address or apply to R. H., No. 19 East 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as porter; can come well recommended. Address W. M., Box No. 198 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman; is a good groom and driver; good reference. Address B. O., Box No. 219 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man with a small family, (German,) understanding the care and management of green-house, hot-house and grapery, culture of vegetables, and pruning of fruit trees on cordon system; 12 years' experience in this country. Address G., care of E. A. Baumann, landscape gardener and nurseryman, Rahway, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a steady, active man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has the best of references. No objection to go to the country. Address Mr. Lowden's harness-maker, No. 79 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, for H. M.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, A SITUATION; fully competent of the care and management of horses; has no objections to the country; is willing to make himself obliging; has the best of City and country reference. Can be seen at No. 60 West 15th-st., in the private stable.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHman who thoroughly understands his business and highly recommended, a situation as coachman and groom, in City or country; no objections to make himself generally useful, if required. Address C. R., No. 128 West 8th-st., or Box No. 199 Times Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR THOROUGHLY competent coachmen, grooms, gardeners, farm-hands, clerks, porters, waiters and servants; also, female help. Factories, cotton mills, brickyards, &c., supplied with help of every description at the large Employment House, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a Protestant man, who has lived with some of the oldest families in the City, for honesty and capability, can refer to his last employer; has no objection to the country for the Summer months. Address R. E., No. 213 East 20th-st., or Box No. 212 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT young man, a situation as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands the care of saddle-horses, and is willing to make himself useful; good reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman, and will milk if required, and make himself generally useful; can give the very best of reference from last employer. Address, for three days, L. N., Box No. 191 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man who understands his business thoroughly; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at Mr. Campbell's saddlery, No. 53 4th-av., or at No. 1,166 Broadway, in the saddlery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant married man as coachman and groom; he understands his business thoroughly; four years' reference from his last place in this City; no objection to the country. Address J. P., Box No. 208 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man, a situation as coachman in a private family, who thoroughly understands his business and can furnish unexceptionable references. Address B. O., Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, A SITUATION in a private family, by a single man; is strictly temperate, and thoroughly understands his business; highest recommendation given. Call or address No. 92 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a reliable young man, just from Europe; thoroughly understands his business; has long and satisfactory reference from the old country. Address T. O., Box No. 216 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT single man as coachman and groom; he understands his business thoroughly, and can produce the best of City reference. Address J. J., Box No. 209 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN of experience as coachman or groom; can produce the best of reference. Address J. S., Box No. 217 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM, AND to assist in the garden and make himself generally useful, by a young man of good character. Apply at the stable No. 227 East 28th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A GENTLEMEN'S HOUSE TO TAKE care of for the Summer, by a respectable family, who can furnish good reference. Mrs. FULLER, No. 226 Sullivan-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT prescription clerk; has good references and long experience. Call or address CHEMIST, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A young man; understands the care and management of horses; no objection to City or country; best of reference. Call on or address C. S., No. 19 East 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN a situation as coachman in a private family; no objection to City or country; good reference from last employer. Call at 159 Grand-st., between Elm and Centre.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN A SITUAtion as first-class waiter in a private family; best City reference; no objection to live in the country. Address C. C., care Mr. Bedell, No. 311 4th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, WITH ONE little girl four years old, the charge of a City residence for the Summer; best of references. Address AUGUSTUS, Box No. 162 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN AS gardener, &c.; one who can make himself generally useful. Call on or address M. D., at Henderson & Fleming's, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY one who thoroughly understands his business; aged 24; Protestant. Any good family wanting such, can call on or address JAMES ROBINSON, No. 164 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A LAD FIFteen years old as bell boy, or in any other capacity in which he could make himself useful to his employer. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man a situation as coachman and groom; has the best of City references. Address W. M., Box No. 198 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young man as porter in a store and would make himself generally useful; has the best of City refer nce. Address T. S., Box No. 213 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT coachman, a situation in a private family; full City references. Address, or call for HENRY, at Astor stables, No. 23 West 13th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom; good reference from his last employer. Apply at Brewster & Co.'s, corner Broome and Mott sts.

WANTED—TO WORK ON A FARM NEAR THE City by a young man who understands farming. Address CHAS. E., Box No. 194 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman; has the best of City reference. Address P. J., Box No. 205 Times Office.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES TO LEARN the harness business; can stitch well; has three years' reference from his last employer. Address No. 1 Monroe-st.

OWNERS OF STEAMSHIPS, STEAMBOATS and stationary engines can be supplied at once with first-class engineers, oilers, water tenders, firemen and coal passers, free of charge, by applying at the Steam Engineer Agency, No. 17 Broadway.

A FAMILY WITHOUT CHILDREN, looking for a place in the City or country; the man can tend the horses, garden and farm; the wife the housework. Call at No. 53½ Green-st.

WE SUPPLY GENTLEMEN WITH coachmen, gardeners, farm hands, and all descriptions of male help, free of any charge whatever.
LYNN & CO., No. 81 Nassau-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.

AGENTS, male and female, are making as high as $20 per day with THE GREAT LABOR SAVER, worth $30 to any family. Only $3 to $10 capital required. Send stamp for particulars.
R. WAYWELL, Box No. 4,782 Chicago.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS SALESMAN in a ladies' and gents. fashionable boot and shoe store: one who has been in a Broadway store and perfectly understands the business, and can come with the best recommendations; none others need apply to E. A. BROOKS, agent, No. 575 Broadway.

WANTED—A WATCHMAKER, WHO ALSO understands something of the jewelry trade, to go to the West Indies; compensation, $1 per month in gold, and board; term of service at least three years; none but those willing to sign a contract to this effect need apply. HUBBARD & OSBORN, No. 157 South-st.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF PLAIN GARDENers; also farmhands and useful men for excellent situations a short distance from the City. Apply at the Employment House, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Men lately arrived wanted for all branches of business.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A WOMAN as nurse and seamstress; none but such as can bring the best recommendations of character and qualifications for usefulness, in case of sickness, need apply at No. 111 5th-av.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., a large number of recommended servants of all nations for excellent places; cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids, laundresses, nurses, waitresses, houseworkers, and those lately landed.

WANTED—A THOROUGH DOUBLE ENTRY book-keeper in the general merchandise business; salary $1,000 first year. Address R. C., Journal of Commerce, in writing of applicant, giving references.

WANTED—TWO PERSONS, ONE AS SEAMStress and dressmaker, the other as lady's maid and seamstress; both must be competent and well recommended. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, TWO girls with good references, as waitress and chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing. Apply between 11 and 1 o'clock at No. 9 Washington-place.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN AND stable-boy; unquestionable references required. Apply, before 10 o'clock A. M., at the stable rear of No. 305 5th-av.

WANTED—A BOY OR YOUNG MAN TO ACT AS salesman and general clerk; one that can bring good recommendations may apply at WATERBURY'S gent's furnishing store, No. 263 Broadway.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS cook. One that is competent and can bring City reference may apply at No. 9 West 31st-st., from 9 to 11 A. M.

WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, A STEADY woman as cook, washer and ironer. Apply between 10½ and 2 o'clock at No. 86 Macdougal-st., New-York.

WANTED—A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL for general housework, at No. 417 5th-av. Applications in the morning before 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO COOK, WASH AND iron, to go a short distance in the country. Apply to JOHN L. SALISBURY, No. 159 Duane-st.

WANTED—CLERK FOR A HOTEL, TWO BAGgagemen on railroads, one brakesman. Apply to J. WILSON & CO., No. 146 Greene-st., Jersey City.

WANTED—TWO SERVANTS FOR A HOTEL—one as meat cook, the other as waitress; must be competent. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENER; a Scotchman or German preferred. Apply at No. 94 Broad-st.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN SEAMSTRESS BY the month. Inquire at No. 51 West 37th-st.

WANTED—COACHMAN. APPLY AT NO. 17 Trinity Building, at 4 o'clock.

TO COOKS.—WANTED, A WOMAN AS COOK in a first-class restaurant; one that understands cooking in all its branches, and capable of taking charge. Athenæum Restaurant, corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts., Brooklyn.

A LARGE NUMBER OF GIRLS, WITH good recommendations, wanted at the Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av; excellent situations ready for cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, nurses, and houseworkers.

CROCKERY.—A YOUNG MAN IS WANTED as salesman at No. 50 Dey-st., New-York.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, CONNIE SOOGAH. Characters by Mr. Barney Williams, Mrs. Barney Williams, Mme. Ponisi, Miss Blanche Grey, Mrs. H. P. Grattan, Mr. Buell, Mr. C. Walcot, Miss Flynn.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, LEAH. Characters by Messrs. J. C. Cowper, Burnett, Blaisdell, Ralton, Becks, Holmes, Danvers, Rendle, Mrs. Farren, Chapman, Maeder, Miss Ida Vernon, Miss Burke, Miss Everett.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND. Characters by Messrs. Frederic Robinson, John Gilbert, Charles Fisher, Mark Smith, Miss Ione Burke, George Holland, Young, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss K. Barrett, Miss Scott.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾, 3 GUARDSMEN. Cast including every member of the company.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾, MIRIAM'S CRIME, LOVE IN LIVERY and PAUL JONES.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, DEVELKIN; founded on the great work of "Nellie, The Companions of the Chain."

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AUSTRALIAN BIRD SHOW. THIS AFTERNOON at 2. EVENING at 7¾ o'clock: CLAUDE MARCEL; Or, THE IDIOT OF TARBES. INFANT DRUMMER, DWARFS, GIANTESS, 100,000 CURIOSITIES.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock—The Ethiopian Fun Makers in their eccentricities; TAMING THE ELEPHANT, IN AND OUT OF PLACE, NORMA, RURAL DARKIES, and MAZEPPA.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, MOCKING BIRD SONG, THE GREAT BOND ROBBERY, SONGS, DANCES, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS AND HIPPOTHEATRON.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ROBINSON, THE CHAMPION HORSEMAN, with his juvenile protege, CLARENCE; Mlle. De Berg, the dashing Parisian Equestrienne.

STUDIO BUILDINGS,
No. 15 West 10th-st.
THIS DAY AND EVENING—MARBLE STATUES.

To Our Subscribers.

We have frequent complaints that persons ordering the Times from our carriers are served with other papers instead. They will confer a special favor upon us by immediately reporting every instance of the kind to the Times Office.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum	$10
The Daily Times (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The Semi-Weekly Times, one year	$3
The Weekly Times, one year	$2

These prices are invariable. Club rates are discontinued. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible.

Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The steamship *China*, from Liverpool on the 28th, *via* Queenstown on the 29th of April, arrived at Halifax yesterday. Her dates are two days later than those already received. The steamship *New-York* arrived at this port yesterday, with mails to April 25. The English Reform Bill has passed the House of Commons on the 29th ult. by a majority of five. The steamship *Propontis* arrived at Liverpool on the 27th of April, with the passengers of the steamship *City of Washington* on board. The latter had her machinery disabled, and would proceed under sail. The German news is conflicting. There is considerable uneasiness as to the relations between Austria and Italy, but the Italian Government denies having any warlike intentions. It is stated that Austria has definitely determined upon adopting energetic military measures in Venetia.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday a memorial was received from the National Medical Association, asking that the army medical reports of the late war be printed for public use. The bill to revive the grade of General was received from the House and referred to the Military Committee. Mr. Wilson introduced a resolution for the printing of the official history of the rebellion, which was referred to the Military Committee. The motion to reconsider the vote on Mr. Trumbull's amendment to the Post-office Bill was taken up at 1 o'clock, and after some debate was carried—yeas, 21; nays, 18. Without taking further action on the amendment the Senate adjourned.

In the House Mr. Julian offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill providing that hereafter the elective franchise shall not be denied or abridged in any of the Territories of the United States on account of race or color; and providing further, and thereby giving notice of the fact that henceforward no State which the people of any of the said Territories may organize shall be admitted into the Union whose Constitution shall sanction such denial or abridgement of the elective franchise. Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, introduced a bill to regulate the time and fix the place for holding the Circuit Court of the United States in the District of Virginia, which was considered and passed. Mr. Stevens introduced a joint resolution to amend the Constitution by providing for an export duty on cotton. A letter from Mr. Bancroft was received transmitting a correspondence on the subject of his strictures on the English Government in his Eulogy on President Lincoln. The House proceeded to the consideration of the Internal Revenue bill, and were addressed by Mr. Morrill and Mr. Raymond. The House then proceeded to consider the bill by sections, but no action was reached.

GENERAL NEWS.

Antoine Probst has made a full confession to his priest of all the murders of the Deering family, commencing with Cornelius Carey, the hired boy. He had no accomplice in his bloody work. He states that he would have confessed to all the murders before, but he feared that if he did so he would be torn to pieces by the mob.

The jury in the case of George E. Gordon, whose trial for the murder of Owen Thompson, closed on the 4th instant, at Schoharie, N. Y., have brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree, and he has been sentenced to Clinton Prison for life.

A breach occurred yesterday morning in the Erie Canal, near Adams' Basin, 13 miles west of Rochester, but the evening dispatches say that it will not prove a serious one.

LOCAL NEWS.

The famous Jumel Will Case was on the day Calendar of the Supreme Court, Circuit, Part I., yesterday. By an order of Justice Ingraham, who holds that branch of the Court in connection with the Oyer and Terminer, the cause has been transferred to Part II., held by Justice Mullen. During the afternoon a motion was made by counsel for the defendants, to Justice Barnard, at Chambers, to postpone the trial to next Autumn. The main grounds for the motion are understood to be the difficulties in securing the attendance of necessary witnesses. There was a strong array of counsel upon either side. Mr. O'Connor, in behalf of the plaintiffs, opposed the motion to postpone. Affidavits were read *pro* and *con*, and at 1 o'clock this afternoon the Court will hear the argument of counsel.

Last evening the members of the West Side Association (owners of real estate in the western part of the island) and other gentlemen of property held a meeting in the Everett Rooms, Broadway, at which an address was delivered by the President of the Society, S. Whitbeck, Esq., explanatory of its origin, purpose and plans, and of its proposed co-operation with the Central Park Commissioners in the improvement of the City and in the furtherance of projects to that end. The Chairman was followed by Messrs. Wheeler, Dimmick, Wood and others, who offered resolutions confirming the action of the Executive Committee and giving them further powers.

The motion made last week in the Supreme Court, by the Corporation Counsel, to open a judgment in the case of George Law against the Mayor, &c., of the City, was decided yesterday. The plaintiff some time ago, obtained a judgment against the City of near $37,000, on account of the Battery enlargement contract. The effort now is to allow the City to defend the suit. Justice Clerke has decided to grant the motion on condition that the cause be tried at the Circuit before a jury, on payment of the referee's fees and the costs of entering the judgment.

Between forty and fifty liquor dealers were arraigned before the Police Magistrates yesterday, on charges preferred against them by the Police for having violated the new Excise Law, in keeping their saloons open on Sunday last. Several of the complaints were dismissed, the magistrates not considering the evidence sufficient to hold them; but the greater part were held to bail to answer the charges before the Court of Special Sessions.

Seven Courts in this City were unable to proceed with the usual trials, yesterday, in consequence of the non-attendance of jurors. Those jurors who were returned by the Sheriff as having been personally served with notice to attend Court this term, were each fined $25 for non-attendance yesterday, and most of the presiding Judges intimated that the same fine would be imposed for each day's absence.

The anniversary exercises of the Union Theological Seminary were held in the Mercer-street Presbyterian Church last evening. Rev. Dr. Shedd, Rev. Albert Barnes, of Philadelphia, and Rev. Mr. Van Dyke took part in the services. Addresses were delivered to a large and attentive congregation by several members of the graduating class, all of them giving evidence of ability and progressiveness.

The case of Otto Burstenbinder, charged with shipping nitro-glycerine without proper precautions, was on examination again yesterday, before United States Commissioner Betts. Joseph H. Prentice was recalled, and examined as to the details of the shipment. The examination will be resumed this morning, at 10 o'clock.

Commissioners Acton and Manierre, the Excise Board's Committee on Applications for License, heard, yesterday morning, those liquor-dealers from the Seventh, Tenth and Thirteenth Police Precincts whom Capts. Jameson, Davis and Steers had not recommended. Venders from the Eighth and Ninth Wards are to be heard this morning.

The Metropolitan Police Reports, as footed up by Mr. Hasbrouck, yesterday, show ninety-seven arrests on Sunday for violations of the Excise Law. For other offences there were, within the boundaries of the Metropolitan District, only one hundred and forty-three arrests, or only about half the number usual on Sabbaths when the dram-shops are open.

Two men, whose names are unknown, left Yonkers on Sunday in a state of intoxication in a small boat, and quarrelling on their way over to the Jersey shore, clinched and capsized the boat, one of them being drowned. A body, supposed to be that of the missing man was subsequently found, and taken in charge by the Police.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday adopted resolutions fixing the compensation of the legal adviser of the Board at $2,000 per annum, and of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction at $5,000 each per annum. A copy of the County Tax Levy was received and referred. Adjourned to Thursday next.

Decrees of divorce were granted yesterday in the Supreme Court in the following cases: Sarah F. Spurge *vs.* Robert S. Spurge; Charlotte Strasser *vs.* Charles Strasser; Adelaide J. Strauss *vs.* Jacob Strauss; Rosalie O. Ludlow *vs.* Fitzhugh Ludlow, and Francis Liebsch *vs.* Isadora Liebsch.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Mary Jane McDonald pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months, and John Berrian was tried and convicted of grand larceny, and sent to the State Prison for five years.

Dr. Bissell's latest report, dated on board the hospital ship *Falcon*, on Sunday evening, shows that five patients were received on Sunday, and that then there were one hundred and twelve persons under treatment on board the ship.

A large and complete set of counterfeiting implements was seized by the Police yesterday at the telegraph cable dock at the foot of Fifty-fifth-street, North River. No clue exists to the persons placing them there.

A committee of property owners waited on Mr. George Law yesterday in relation to the Eighth-avenue Railroad, and were assured by him that the cars on that line would at once commence running to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street.

An inquest was held by Coroner Gover yesterday on the body of Hannah Murphy, whose death was caused by burns received from her dress taking fire, on the 4th inst. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Fredentia Doran, residing at No. 165 Third-avenue, was seriously injured, yesterday afternoon, during a panic caused by an alarm of fire at the private school in Fifth-street. She was attending as a pupil.

Sarah Jane Gorgan, aged 51, was run over in Broadway yesterday, having one of her hands so severely smashed that amputation was found necessary on her arrival at Bellevue Hospital.

Patrick O'Rourke fell into a sawpit at the planing mill corner of First-avenue and Thirty-second-street yesterday, and was suffocated before aid reached him.

Registrar Harris' mortuary report shows that there were 441 deaths in this City during the week ending on Saturday, the 5th, or eleven less than during the week ending on the 28th of April.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday, and made the Tax Levy the special order of business for to-day. The Board of Councilmen also adjourned to to-day.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer was opened by Judge Ingraham yesterday. A Grand Jury was impanneled, charged, and retired for deliberation.

A more active business was reported yesterday in Domestic Produce. Flour, Wheat, Oats, Pork and Lard were dearer. Cotton heavy and drooping. Freights dull.

Transactions at the Cattle Market are dull. The arrivals of animals designed for slaughter are large, and prices are declining. The quality of beef cattle is much superior to the supply last week. Trade was active for a few hours yesterday morning, but before noon business had almost closed. Milch cows are doing better. The supply is less than the demand for excellent milkers. Calves are in better request, the arrivals thus far for the week moderate, and prices firmer for those well fattened. The prices for sheep are on the decline again. The arrivals for the week are moderately large, and the demand less active than usual, even for the first quality of sheep. The demand for live hogs is more active than last week, prices improving a trifle; the receipts of animals for the week are small thus far, and all sold at firm prices, with the demand still unsupplied.

Delinquent Jurors—Commotion in the Courts.—The May term of the various law courts of this City began yesterday. As the calendars are more than ordinarily heavy corresponding provision has been made on the part of the Judiciary for disposing of the causes, by opening no less than nine of the civil tribunals, between which a panel of 866 jurors was apportioned. When the names of these gentlemen were called yesterday, to the disgust and dismay of the Judges, who are eager for work, it was found that only 91 answered, and of this number 38 were excused for cause, and the result was that not a complete jury was obtained in any one of the courts. The Judges with one accord imposed a fine of $25 on each of the 775 delinquents, and announced their determination to exact that amount for every succeeding day of non-attendance. As a large class of citizens labor under the erroneous impression that the payment of a fine of $25 excuses them for the whole term, we call their attention to this decision. Of course it is a great hardship upon the delinquents, rich and poor alike, to be compelled to serve in the jury-box, and in many cases a sad drawback upon their business engagements. Many of the causes which are brought before them are trivial, and far from justify the tax upon their time. But there is no course but to submit to the onerous burden until such time as the Constitution of the State shall be so amended as to shut out from trial by Jury all cases where the claims at issue are of a petty character. Meanwhile the Judges are inflexible as to the infliction of the daily fine of $25 upon non-attendants, and it is natural that those who fail to appear will be soonest tired where the penalty is so expensive. The Judges have the best of the bargain, and the Jurors will find it cheaper in the long run to present themselves in Court.

Congress and the Joint Committee—An Opportunity for Compromise.

The members of the Joint Committee on Reconstruction have less discernment than they are credited with, if they are not already convinced that their resolutions providing for a constitutional amendment, and the bills giving effect to other parts of their scheme, are a signal failure. So far as we can judge from the tone of the Union press, they have produced an all but universal feeling of disappointment and dissatisfaction. And the same feeling is reported to be gaining ground in Congress. That Mr. Thaddeus Stevens is not satisfied with propositions which from his point of view wear the appearance of compromise, is proved by the confiscation scheme which he has talked of on his own account. The conservatives, on the other hand, are averse to what violates their sense of justice and generosity, and postpones indefinitely the result which has been understood to form the object and the justification of the Committee's prolonged inquiry. With the ultra Radicals and the Constitutional conservatives, alike dissatisfied and disgusted, though on grounds diametrically opposed, the scheme finds little favor outside of the small circle that gave it birth.

With whatever sins the extreme Radicals are chargeable, at least they preserve a semblance of logical consistency. They assert the full pretensions of the conqueror, and by virtue of conquest claim the right to do as they please with the property of those concerned in the rebellion—amounting, in the present case, to about nine-tenths of the entire population of the South. This pretension the Committee's plan totally disallows. Again, they hold that what were the Southern States are now merely Territories, with none of the rights or attributes of sovereignty; and the Committee formally recognizes them as States, and invites them as such to say yea or nay to the proposed constitutional amendment. They insist upon negro suffrage as the condition precedent of readmission to Congress; and the Committee not only fails to demand this concession, but explicitly tolerates the denial of it, if the States choose to submit to a diminished representation. And so runs the conflict at every point: there is not one upon which the Committee is in harmony with the principles put forward by the Stevens section of the party. The immediate practical results of both are the same; both the Committee and the politicians of the Stevens school postpone indefinitely the accomplishment of reconstruction, but beyond this fact they have absolutely nothing in common.

But though the Committee has not gone far enough to fulfill the expectations of the Radicals, it has gone much too far according to the judgment of the Conservatives. The latter are anxious for nothing so much as for the restoration of harmony to the entire Union; and the Committee postpones even the pretence of harmony until 1870. They hold, in the words of Mr. Dixon's proposition, "that the interests of peace and the interests of the Union require the admission of every State to its share in public legislation, whenever it presents itself not only in an attitude of loyalty and harmony, but in the persons of representatives whose loyalty cannot be questioned under any constitutional or legal test;" and the Committee stipulates for conditions not known to the Constitution, to which conditions the South never will accede. They maintain that the Southern people, as citizens of the United States, are entitled to forthwith participate in Federal as well as in State elections; and the Committee seeks to disfranchise them until two years after the next Presidential election. Here, therefore, as in the case of the Radicals, irreconcilable differences are everywhere apparent. Between the Committee and the Conservatives, represented by Mr. Dixon, the antagonism is as marked as is the antagonism between the Committee and the extreme Radicals, represented by Mr. Stevens. Desiring to conciliate both, the Committee has failed to obtain the approval of either.

The effect of these considerations is visible throughout the country. The plan of the Committee encounters decided opposition from all who would invest the Union with the full measure of constitutional vitality; while those who do not actually oppose it, accord to it only lukewarm support.

From the action of the Committee in discarding the ultra dogmas of Mr. Stevens and his adherents, the inference is fair, that the Committee has felt the necessity of compromise, in one shape or another. The expediency of some sort of compromise is virtually admitted. A few steps further in the same direction would not involve, then, any violation of the principle upon which the extreme Radical demands have been rejected. And there are two reasons why the plan which has been submitted, and which is confessedly a failure, should be amended by the adoption of so much more in the way of compromise as is needed to render any plan practical. One of these reasons is, that the South will not accept the conditions proposed, now or at any time; and therefore, unless the Committee is prepared for the consequences of an indefinite exclusion of the South from Congress, it should abandon the idea of constitutional amendments which cannot possibly receive the approval of the requisite number of States. The other reason is, that to attempt to exclude the Southern people from all part and lot in the Presidential contest of 1868 will assuredly be to provoke trouble and strife of a nature pregnant with disaster to the country.

The desirableness of such a compromise as shall enable Congress practically to aid the work of reconstruction is rendered further apparent by the silent, but steady effectiveness of the policy inaugurated by President Lincoln, and carried forward by his successor. The Union Party in Congress cannot afford to carry the stigma which will attach to it if the session close without some substantial and successful effort to meet the expectations of the country in reference to the restoration of harmony as between the South and the North. Just now, the merit of whatever has been done belongs exclusively to the Executive. All that Congress has done has been to thwart—not to aid—the policy under which reconstruction has been brought to its present point. Shall there not be a compromise, obviating a further waste of time and temper, and providing for sectional reconciliation in Congress on a basis somewhat like that which is indicated in the resolution of Senator Dixon?

The British Reform Bill.—The Reform Bill, it will be seen, has passed the House of Commons, but by so small a majority that it is probable its enemies will be found strong enough to kill it in Committee, or to mutilate its provisions so that it will prove unacceptable to Ministers and their Liberal supporters. Mr. Bright is right in his conclusion that the House of Commons dislikes reform. It does seem as if little progress had been made since Lord Derby's attempt at parliamentary reform ten years ago, and that no measure of a much more liberal character than that has great chance of success until outside public opinion is more thoroughly roused than it is at present. The real, earnest reformers of Great Britain apparently have much work to do before they get another installment of reform like that of 1832.

Colorado to be a State.—Congress is rushing the Territory of Colorado, with 5,000 electors, into the Union as a State. The proposition did not at first meet with favor. But now, when Senators are needed to outvote the President, and those from Colorado supposed to be convenient, the "switch" has been changed. But the strange part of the affair is that this "Equal Suffrage" Congress admits Colorado with a Constitution that prohibits negro suffrage! And the *Tribune* looks on tamely and submissively!! While Southern States are required, as a condition for admission to Congress, the adoption of negro suffrage, Colorado is let in by a Radical Congress, with a Constitution square and plumb against negro suffrage!

Index to the New-York Times.

We have now ready for delivery an Index to the New-York Times for the year 1865. The book is in 8vo form, handsomely printed and bound, and contains twenty thousand references to the various subjects mentioned in the Times during the last year, stating date, page and column in each instance. In making this announcement, we may be permitted to add that no similar publication has ever appeared in this country. We are not aware of more than one of the kind abroad, and that consisted of an index for one year to the editorial pages only of the London *Times*. That work was produced by private enterprise, without the assistance of the editorial department of the paper, and, although it possessed many good qualities, the attempt was not repeated. Those of our readers who have preserved files of this journal, or have access to any, will at once recognize the value of the book we offer.

And not only as an index to our own paper is this book of great value, but it is to a great degree an index to all first-class daily journals, so far as the dates of leading events are required; for all papers, especially since the wide use of the magnetic telegraph, publish the current news at the same hour. The book is also a very comprehensive "chronicle of events" for the year, a hundred times more full and minute than the chronicles usually published in newspapers.

Personal.

Parker House, Boston, Saturday, May 5, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the Times of Wednesday last, you have published a very gross libel upon me. I respectfully call your attention to the case, in the hope that you may voluntarily repair the wrong you have done me.

The records of the Courts do not show a more flagrant outrage than that inflicted upon me, in the name of the law, after I had embarked on board the steamship *Asia*, April 26.

Your most obedient servant, H. G. WHEELER.

Among the Associated Press telegraphic reports, published on Wednesday, was an item from Boston, in which Mr. H. G. Wheeler's name was mentioned, in connection with a legal arrest. We knew nothing then of the merits of the case. We know nothing now. Mr. Wheeler will, therefore, see that the Times was not guilty of libeling him.

Death of George H. Boughton.—George H. Boughton, one of the most intelligent, useful and respected citizens of Western New-York, died at Lockport on the 28th ult., aged 73 years. Though a native of Stockbridge, Mass., Mr. Boughton went with his father to Canandaigua in 1795. He was, when only 20 years old, an officer in the war of 1812, and took his part in the battle of Queenstown. Before there was any Lockport to speak of, Mr. Boughton opened a store there for the accommodation of the laborers employed in cutting the Erie Canal through the Mountain Ridge. He was a good merchant, a good man, and a true patriot. He has held many places of public trust, such as Postmaster, State Senator, Canal Appraiser, Canal Commissioner, Canal Collector. Mr. Boughton squared his actions through life by the rule of right. Between him and the writer of this brief tribute to his memory a close, unbroken friendship existed for more than forty years.

State and Temper of the South.—We print on the second page an elaborate and careful summary of the observations and conclusions of our special correspondent, Mr. B. C. Truman, during his long journeyings through the Southwestern States. This report was prepared at the request of President Johnson, and by him sent to Congress.

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music.—Mr. Grau opened his season last evening with "La Traviata," an opera which, notwithstanding the sneers that have been sibillated against it, is yet the best emotional and vocal opera in the Italian or any other repertoire. The interest of such a revival can be found—by wearisome *habitués* and critics—only in the artists who take part in it. This was understood and amply provided for by Mr. Grau. The performance, although uneven in many general respects, was in particular instances good. In more important houses than the Academy of Music we have heard a far worse representation of Verdi's well known work. The new artists were Mlle. Leonilda Boschetti, who appeared as *Violettia* Signor Anastasi, who was the *Alfredo*, and Signor Orlandino who was the *Germont*. All these artists created a favorable impression. They possess youth and the earnestness which belongs to that agreeable period of life. Mlle. Boschetti's voice is an acceptable soprano. It does not run to extremes, but is cultivated—in an executive point of view—and tolerably even in the registers. Last evening the lady appeared to be suffering from a temporary hoarseness, which increased as the performance advanced. But her ability was sufficiently demonstrated, and we look forward with pleasure to a better illustration of it. Signor Anastasi has a most persuasive voice—persuasive inasmuch as you do not take to it at first. It belongs to no particular class, but is adapted to that general range of opera with which the public is now so much infatuated. Signor Anastasi—like the lady we have just named—is young and well favored. He sings freely and with a good style, which means that he has studied and knows how to profit by his studies. His voice is in every way pleasant, neither too sugary nor too harsh. The only tendency which we remarked of an unfavorable character was that to false intonation, but this, with a young artist and a new audience may be ascribed to nervousness. At all events, we have no doubt that Signor Anastasi will speedily become a favorite. Signor Orlandini, the baritone, has a good, equal, sympathetic voice. In quality it has rarely been surpassed; in quantity, often. When, however, we say that it was sufficient to fill the Academy of Music and to warm up a somewhat cold audience to enthusiasm we have said sufficient. The effect of the entire performance was entirely favorable to Mr. Grau's judgment. We have not indeed heard so good, even, and dramatic a performance of this opera for many months. It was sufficient we trust to direct attention, cheerfully and earnestly, to the very short season which Mr. Grau announces.

On Wednesday "Il Trovatore."

Winter Garden.—Last evening Mr. Gayler's romantic Irish drama, "The Connie Soogah," was revived at this house with fully as great, if not greater success than attended its production some two seasons since. The piece has more body than belongs to the light and gay order of drama with which Mr. and Mrs. Williams' names are usually associated, and has several striking situations and startling effects of the "Colleen Bawn" style. At the same time there is a vein of Hibernian humor running beneath—hearty, pleasant and genial; the dialogue is rich and racy of the soil, and the sensational portions of the drama are relieved by merry scatterings of song and dance. Mr. and Mrs. Williams played with all their usual spirit and found a very admirable support. Mme. Ponisi, a very valuable addition to the company, was forcible and picturesque as *Elsie of the Glen*, and Miss Blanche Grey lent to the character of the Irish girl that delicate grace which gives such a charm to all her impersonations. The scenery, which was entirely new, was beautiful, and the revival generally received with enthusiastic expressions of favor.

Wallack's Theatre.—Mr. Charles Reade's drama of "It is Never Too Late to Mend" was brought out here last night with marked indications that it is to take the form of a theatrical enthusiasm for many weeks to come. The performance was lengthy, and we are compelled to reserve all consideration of it until a more fitting opportunity. We may say, however, that the drama has been placed on the stage in a way which does justice to the earnest realistic convictions of the author. The scenery is by no means conventional, and therefore impresses the mind with singular force.

Niblo's Garden.—The public experienced a disappointment here last evening. Owing to the indisposition of Miss Bateman, who was to have appeared as *Juliet* in Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet," a substitute had to be found for that popular *artiste*. The management was fortunate in securing the services of Miss Ida Vernon, who, we understand, will play all the parts announced for Miss Bateman during the present week. The lady last named is seriously indisposed, and may not appear again this season.

Maggie Mitchell in Brooklyn.—The first of Miss Mitchell's two nights in Brooklyn attracted an immense audience. "Little Barefoot" was the play, with Miss Mitchell in the title *rôle*. The supporting company and the appointments are the best we have ever seen at the Academy, and we record the enterprise of an honest and efficient management with a pleasure as genuine as it is novel. To-night Miss Mitchell in *Fanchon*.

Miss Hawthorne's Benefit.—Miss Louisa Hawthorne, a beautiful woman and excellent actress, takes a benefit at the Park Theatre to-night.

MURDER OF THE DEARING FAMILY.

Full Confession of Probst—Details of the Eight Murders.

Philadelphia, Monday, May 7.

Probst has made a full confession to his priest of all the murders of the Dearing family, commencing with Cornelius Carey, the hired boy. He had no accomplice in his bloody work.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The *Evening Telegraph* publishes the confession of Probst.

After describing the murder of the boy Carey he says:

"The sight of the blood of the boy produced in me a devilish and bloodthirsty feeling, and I determined at once to murder the whole family."

He disposed of the body of the boy as described before, and then deliberately walked over to the house. He entered and told Charlie, the little boy next in years to Willie, who was absent, that he wanted him to help him do some work in the barn. The little fellow followed him, and as soon as he got him inside the barn door he despatched him with a small axe he had secured.

He then went back to the house and told Mrs. Dearing there was something the matter with one of the cows, and he wanted her to come to the barn. She went and he followed, and as soon as she entered inside he struck her on the head and killed her.

He then went back to the house and brought the children out, one at a time, and taking them inside the barn despatched them, one by one, with the same axe.

In each instance he cut their throats and placed their bodies in the corn-crib himself, just in the position they were found.

He then covered the bodies up and proceeded to wipe out all evidences of his guilt.

He then went back to the house and awaited the arrival of Mr. Dearing, not expecting that Miss Dolan would accompany him.

As soon as Mr. Dearing arrived in the carriage he got out, and Probst told him something was wrong with one of the cows, and asked him to go over to the barn with him.

Mr. Dearing went along with him, and Miss Dolan went into the house and took off her bonnet and furs. Mr. Dearing did not even take off his gloves before going to the barn, but proceeded there at once, followed by Probst, who had the axe concealed ready for use.

As soon as Mr. Dearing entered the door, Probst states that he struck him on the head and felled him to the earth, and then chopped at his neck with the edge of the ax.

Miss Dolan was the next and last victim. She proceeded to the barn after coming down stairs, and not finding any of the family in the house, and Probst, who was in waiting for her, treated her as he had done the rest of the family.

After laying out the bodies and covering them up with hay, the murderer went into the house and commenced searching for valuables. He states he got no money, but expected to secure a considerable amount.

He states that Miss Dolan's pocket-book had very little in it.

He saw nothing whatever of the two fifty dollar compound interest notes and twenty dollar bill of the same character that was missing.

He remained about the house for some time, picked up the articles found in the black valise, and left about dark.

His further movements were pretty much as brought out on the trial, and which are patent to the minds of the whole community.

Probst states that he would have confessed to all the murders before, but he feared that if he did so, he would be torn to pieces by the mob.

The confession of Probst is phonographically reported by the *Inquirer*. The facts agree mainly with the report already sent. He says he had no thought of committing the murder at the time of hiring with Dearing, but calculated on robbing him of the money which he had seen him counting. He had never said anything about it to any one. He came to this country in 1863 in the ship *Columbus* from Bremen, and never did anything wrong in Germany. His father and mother were still living at Baden. He is twenty-four years of age. He enlisted twice and deserted; first in the Forty-first New-York and then in the Fifth Cavalry. He planned every day to get Deering's money, but never had a chance. He says: "My first plan was to kill him and get the money. I could not get the money in any other way. I thought of killing them at the house as they came down in the morning. I got the ax sometimes ready for them when they came down evenings. I got some good chances, but my heart failed me."

After describing the manner of murdering Cornelius Carey, and Mrs. Deering and her children, he gives the following explanation of the killing of the infants: "Then I went over to the house and took Annie, and told her that her mother wanted to see her in the stable. She did not say a word. Then I took little baby—I took it on my arm. The little girl walked alongside of me. I left little baby on the first corner as you go into the stable, playing in the hay. Then I went to the same place where I killed the others. She looked around like for her mother who was in the hay. She did not say anything. I knocked her down at the first blow, and cut her throat same as the others. Then I went back and got little baby, and struck it on the head in the same place there. I hauled them into the same place."

After describing the killing of Deering and Miss Dolan, the fiend says he took out Mr. Deering's pocket-book, but only got $17, including a counterfeit three-dollar note. He saw nothing in Miss Dolan's pocket-book but postage stamps. He was not lying now. He thought they had much money. After securing other articles, revolver, &c., (afterwards found in his possession,) he washed and dressed himself, putting Deering's clothes on, and then eat some bread and butter. The scoundrel frequently laughed while detailing his confession of these horrible crimes.

FORTRESS MONROE.

The Visit of Mrs. Jefferson Davis—Raising of the British Frigate "Victoria"—The Ball on the Gunboat "Connemaugh."

Fortress Monroe, Saturday, May 5.

It is now stated that the visit of Mrs. Jefferson Davis to this place is likely to be of long duration. During yesterday Major-Gen. Miles, acting under instructions from Washington, D. C., directed Lieut. McElrath, the Post Quartermaster, to turn over for her accommodation one of the casemates of the Fortress. It is understood that Mrs. Davis applied for a room in Carroll Hall, where her husband is confined, but was refused by Gen. Miles.

The conditions of the visit of Mrs. Davis, which were made known shortly after she arrived here, permits her to have free intercourse with her husband during all hours of the day, and strictly to enjoin upon her to use no illegal measures in attempting either his rescue or release.

The British brig *Victoria*, which was wrecked near Cape Henry several months ago, has been raised by the Messrs. Baker, of Norfolk, and towed to that port, where she will undergo the necessary repairs.

The report of the ball given by the officers of the United States gunboat *Connemaugh*, lying in this harbor, proves to be incorrect. It was a surprise visit by the officers of the fortress, and the utmost cordiality prevailed. The officers of the *Connemaugh* explicitly state they would be happy to give such entertainments if their present rate of pay permitted it.

The schooner *J. J. Spencer*, from Camden, N. J., bound to Cuba, with an assorted cargo, arrived here yesterday and was quarantined. A case of small-pox had made its appearance on board.

CONNECTICUT.

Powder Explosion at Enfield—Four Workmen Killed.

Hartford, Conn., Monday, May 7.

The screw press mill of the Hazard Powder Company, at Enfield, exploded at 2:30 this afternoon, instantly killing four workmen, who were in the building, named Edmund Burke, John Kesham, William Agnew and Patrick Kailey, all except Kailey leaving large families. The bodies of the unfortunate men were literally torn to atoms. Pieces of flesh and bones were scattered around for several rods.

The explosion set fire to the woods adjoining, and nearly two acres were burned over.

LOUISIANA.

The New-Orleans Election—The Jackson Railroad—The Banks Released from Military Control—The Floods Abating.

New-Orleans, Monday, May 7.

Cotton is one cent dearer; sales 1,700 bales, at 33c.@35c.; to-day's receipts, 1,245 bales; yesterday's receipts, 296 bales. Corn drooping; sales at 97½c.@$1. Gold, 128¾. Sterling Exchange, 138¾. Freights nominally unchanged.

In the election to-day the National Democratic ticket was victorious. Gen. H. T. Hays was elected Sheriff. His disqualifications having been removed by the President's pardon, he will enter upon his office at once.

Gen. Beauregard has gone North on business of the Jackson Railroad, of which he is President. He intends to raise money enough to pay off its pressing liabilities and relieve it from British bondholders. The road is in good working condition, and it is estimated will make a million and a half clear next year.

Gen. Sheridan has issued an order releasing the banks of New-Orleans from all military control.

The floods are receding, and the planters are beginning to put in cotton.

TENNESSEE.

The Henderson Case—The Proposed Cincinnati and Nashville Railroad—The Memphis Riots.

Nashville, Monday, May 7.

The evidence in the Henderson case goes to show that Henderson had the number of mules alleged to have been delivered at the stock-yards, to which additions had been constantly made, and a large number daily sent to Nashville.

The Committee of Merchants, appointed by the Chamber of Commerce, leave for Cincinnati to-night, to confer with the Cincinnati Committee in regard to building a railroad direct between the two cities.

Barclay Martin, of Shelbyville, was shot on Saturday by his father-in-law, and is not expected to recover.

Major-Gen. Fisk and staff leave to-night for Memphis, to investigate the cause of the late riots.

THE FENIANS.

Head Centre Stephens on his way to New-York in the Steamship William Penn.

Halifax, N. S., Monday, May 7.

The steamship *Merlin*, from Newfoundland, reports the steamship *William Penn*, from Havre for New-York, touched at St. John's, N. F., on the 28th ult. She had Head Centre James Stephens on board.

Forty sealers have arrived with good fares.

Erie Canal Navigation—A Breach Near Rochester.

Rochester, N. Y., Monday, May 7.

The break in the Erie Canal at Salmon Creek, near Adams Basin, is not a serious one, and repairs will be completed to-day, probably. A portion of the embankment near the waste weir went out, but the waste-gates were quickly opened, and a more serious break prevented. Loaded boats will be able to move again by to-morrow evening.

Destructive Fire at Cairo—Loss $100,000.

Cairo, Ill., Monday, May 7.

The wholesale grocery of Miller, Stratton & Co., on the Ohio levee, and twelve other buildings, occupied as clothing-stores and saloons, were burned this morning. The estimated loss is $100,000; insured for about $65,000, mostly in Eastern companies.

Fire at Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh, Monday, May 7.

The Keystone Oil Works of Weisenbergan & Co. was destroyed by fire this afternoon. Four hundred barrels of refined oil were consumed. The entire loss is estimated at $30,000; insurance $8,000, entirely in Eastern Companies. The origin of the fire was accidental.

Breach in the Erie Canal.

Rochester, Monday, May 7.

A breach occurred in the Erie Canal, near Adams' Basin, 13 miles west of this city, at an early hour this morning. The water is mostly gone from this level, and the breach is probably a bad one.

Secretary McCulloch Visits Jefferson Davis.

Fort Monroe, Monday, May 7.

During the visit here yesterday Secretary McCulloch had an hour's interview with Jeff. Davis. Its nature is unknown.

A Western Steamer Sunk.

Davenport, Ia., Monday, May 7.

The steamer *Enterprise* struck the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Bridge to-day, and sunk. The deck cargo will be saved. No lives will be lost.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—Circuit and Oyer and Terminer—Held by Justice Ingraham. No civil calendar. *Part II.*—Held by Justice Mullen in the General Term Room. Nos. 1461, 1330, 872, 624, 264, 858, 1160, 958, 670, 1472, 260, 854, 488, 645, 879, 989, 437, 1357, 1475, 333. *Part III.*—Held by Justice Foster at No. 73 Duane-street. Court opens at 10 A. M. Nos. 1489, 1269, 1439, 1463, 675, 1401, 659, 541, 661, 1417, 981, 657, 1455, 1205, 1193, 637, 821, 462, 464, 104.

Supreme Court—Special Term—Held by Justice Clerke on the third floor of No. 73 Duane-street—Demurrer No. 25. Issues of law and fact. Nos. 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 192, 229, 155, 199, 266, 213, 152, 153, 154, 156, 158, 159, 160, 161.

Supreme Court—Chambers—Held by Justice Barnard. Court opens at 10 A. M., Nos. 53, 72. Call commenced at No. 82.

Superior Court—Trial Term—*Part I.*—Held by Justice Barbour. Adjourned to Wednesday next for want of Jurors. *Part II.*—Held by Justice McCunn. Adjourned to Monday next at 11 A. M., for want of Jurors.

The General Term of the Superior Court is held by Chief-Justice Robertson and Justices Garvin and Monell. The Special Term and Chambers by Justice Jones.

Common Pleas—*Part I.*—Held by Judge Brady. Adjourned to Monday next at 11 A. M, for want of jurors. *Part II.*—Held by Judge Cordoza, is adjourned to the same day for the same reason. General Term adjourns to the 21st inst. The Special Term and Chambers of this court will be held this month by Daly, First Judge. The Trial Terms of the Marine Court are held this month by Judges Alker and Gross.

The Eighth-avenue Railroad.—The cars on this line are at once to commence running to Harlem-

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The China at Halifax and the New-York at this Port.

Arrival at Liverpool of the Passengers of the City of Washington.

Passage of the English Reform Bill by a Majority of Five.

The Question of War in Germany Still Unsettled.

Neither Prussia nor Austria will be the First to Disarm.

Unfounded Rumors of an Italian Violation of Austrian Territory.

Austria Adopting Energetic Military Measures in Venetia.

The steamship *China*, from Liverpool on the 28th, *via* Queenstown on the 29th April, arrived at Halifax yesterday morning. Her dates are two days later than those already received.

The *China* has 48 passengers for Halifax and 83 for Boston.

The *China* sailed at 11 o'clock yesterday morning for Boston, where she will be due this evening.

The steamship *New-York*, from Southampton on the 25th of April, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The steamship *Fulton*, from New-York, arrived at Falmouth on the 27th.

The steamship *City of Dublin*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 26th.

The steamship *Scotland*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the morning of the 28th.

The steamship *Cuba*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown at 5 A. M. on the 28th.

The United States Consul at Liverpool, on the 26th took formal possession of the ex-rebel cruiser, the *Tallahassee*, in the name of the American Government in the terms of the decision of the Court of Admiralty.

On the 2d of April the steamship *City of Washington* lost her propeller and proceeded for Liverpool under canvas; on the 12th she lost her rudder. Shortly afterward, in lat. 46°, long. 33½°, the *Propontis* fell in with the *City of Washington*, and took off the above. The *City of Washington* continued under sail with a temporary rudder for Queenstown. Assistance was to be sent to her. News of her safety was received with great delight at Liverpool. The *Propontis* arrived at Liverpool on the 27th of April.

In the House of Commons attention had been drawn to the dangerous state of Daunt's Rock, off Cork harbor, from the fact of the wreck of the *City of New-York* still remaining upon it. Mr. Milner Gibson said it was doubtful if the owners of the ship could be compelled to remove the wreck, and they were not in duty bound to the trade to do it.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

An English View of Radical Policy—A Lesson from British History.

From the London Times, April 24.

If the Americans would but look steadily into the mirror of British history they might discover much to instruct them in the present conjuncture of their affairs. We in this old country have passed through just such a crisis as that to which they have now been brought; we took our course, it proved the wrong course, and we paid a heavy penalty for the mistake. * * * * * * * The Southerners are prepared to shake hands, but the Northernerners will not have it. They are resolved to keep their late enemies out of the pale of the Constitution, to disarm them by the infliction of civil disabilities, to punish them for their recent malignancy by political outlawry, to restrain them by penal statutes, to introduce among them obnoxious principles supported by force, and thus in the heart of the South to establish Northern ascendancy. *Of course they do not profess to be doing all this in perpetuity. They intend, as soon as Southerners and Democrats have been made good Northerners and Radicals, to remove the political fetters* by the abolition of tests and by measures of emancipation. That is the programme of the party now in collision with the President, and no Englishman will have any difficulty in recognizing the parallel. We see exactly what America is about. *It is Ireland over again.*

There is, no doubt, much to be said for the policy of the American Radicals. They can speak powerfully in their own defence, as we see them doing. When they allege that the people lately in arms against the Government, always estranged from the North by incompatibility of disposition, and now exasperated by defeat and ruin, are not to be trusted with a large and perhaps commanding share of power in a representative Congress, they are advancing a specious, if not a reasonable, argument. In fact, the argument is reasonable, but it is not so reasonable as the opposite. We had reason at the time, and as things went, for all our penal legislation; *it was only in later days that we discovered the error of our policy. We found that exclusion and proscription did not convert conquered rebels into good subjects, but that the ideas which we desired to efface rather grew and throve under persecution.* We completed and intensified the very alienation of which we complained. We found ourselves with a source of political danger where there should have been a source of political strength, and were compelled to witness "the difficulty" of one portion of the Empire recognized with eagerness as "the opportunity" of the other. The condition of Ireland was always thrown in our teeth as the insurmountable reproach of our legislation, our Constitution and our Government. Even when we had done our best to redress the error, we could not escape its consequences. Disaffection and hostility still lingered after their causes had been removed, and at length, years after a policy of liberality and conciliation had bee inaugurated, we have the Fenian conspiracy to remind us of bygone blunders.

The Americans may well take a lesson from all this. They have not as much justification for error as we had, for they live in more enlighened times. We really believed that the Pope was a formidable enemy, and that nothing but Protestant ascendancy could protect us in Ireland. But the American people ought not to be under such impressions at the present day. Granted that the Southern people are but half reconciled to their defeat, how is the desired conciliation to be more completely accomplished? *Do the Radicals really believe that their countrymen whom they now distrust as probably disaffected would be better affected or more trustworthy after years of outlawry and proscription?* If the Democratic South is governed on the principles of the Radical North by intrusive officers and exceptional tribunals resting on the basis of military force, is it likely to become politically conformable under such treatment? Is it not rather manifest to all who can read the future by the light of the past that the policy which the American Radicals are now striving to establish *will perpetuate disaffection and create between two great sections of the Union a gulf which it will take years of better policy to close?*

The expostulations of the Northerners at this conjuncture are not unnatural; on the contrary, they have been heard in all countries on all such occasions. After our own civil war it was bitterly said that "oblivion and amnesty" meant "amnesty" for the King's enemies and "oblivion" for his friends. After the return of the Bourbons the Legitimists complained loudly of the support extended to the principles and enactments of the Revolution. But all wise statesmen have recognized the necessity of deferring to the demands of the conjecture. If two parties are to be made one again, it can only be by such a deference to the weaker party as will always appear offensive to the strong.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Passage of the Reform Bill—Small Ministerial Majority.

In the House of Commons on the 26th, debate on the Reform Bill was continued. Mr. Lowe made a speech against the bill, and was followed by a host of others, pro and con, of lesser note.

On the 27th, the final debate took place. After many speeches, Disraeli wound up on the side of the Opposition, in a long and forcible speech, denouncing Mr. Gladstone's advocacy of American principles, which he regarded as unfitted for England.

At 1 o'clock on Sunday morning Mr. Gladstone rose and made the final speech, warmly defending the American Government and denouncing the Opposition's tactics. At 3 o'clock in the morning, amid excitement, the division took place, the numbers for the bill being 318 against 313; Government majority, 5.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The papers generally regard the vote on the second reading of the Reform Bill as a Government victory only in name, but in reality a defeat. There are various speculations as to the course the Ministers will adopt.

The *Times* says: "As Government commenced the session with an estimated working majority of sixty, the bare majority of five is, in fact, a vote of censure; and no Administration will henceforth hope to persuade the House of Commons to consider the Reform proposals without laying the entire scheme before it."

The *Morning Herald* says: "It is obvious the bill is lost, but whether Government will abide by its pledge and fall with its bill, we are to learn on Monday."

The *Morning Post* says there can be no doubt, although the Ministry have gained a nominal victory, they have, in truth, sustained fatal defeat. Nothing remains for them but to resign.

The *Star* thinks the small majority bodes ill for an early and tranquil settlement of the Reform question, and looks for new delays and fresh difficulties and confusion.

THE SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

The scene in the House during the division is described as one of unparalleled excitement. The cheering was taken up in the galleries in spite of all rules and orders.

THE MINISTRY NOT TO RESIGN.

It is stated that the British Ministry will not resign in consequence of the small majority on the Reform question.

THE GERMAN COMPLICATION.

The Question of Disarmaments—Neither Prussia nor Austria Wants to Begin First.

It is stated that an Austrian dispatch delivered at Berlin on the 26th, announced that Austria had not immediately begun to disarm on account of fresh complications having arisen with Italy.

The semi-official *Norde Deutsch Zeitung* of the 26th, says: "Increased armaments of Austria forbid the disarmament of the Prussian forces. Should Austria attack Italy, Prussia could not consent to see the Italian Army disabled. Austria must reduce her establishment to a peace footing on Italian as well as Prussian frontiers, or must otherwise expect an increase of Prussian armaments."

A Vienna telegram says:

The Austrian response to the Prussian note of the 21st acknowledges with satisfaction its conciliatory character, pointing out, however, that, virtually, Austria did not arm, but only effected certain movements of troops, as evidence of the peaceful aspect which the relations between the two great German Powers had assumed. Austria had made arrangements for a retrograde movement of her forces concentrated in Bohemia, and officially communicated such arrangements to Prussia.

A Berlin dispatch says, a considerable time before any war rumors, the military authorities made preparations for a drill of the Landwehr. Consequently about 40,000 men of the Landwehr will be assembled for military exercise in a few weeks.

The Federal Diet at Frankfort have selected a Committee of eleven Representatives of the leading German States to consider the question of Reform in the Federal Constitution.

ITALY AND THE GERMAN POWERS.

Denial of the Rumored Disarmaments—Austria Cannot Disarm while Threatened by Italy—The Italian Army Placed on a War Footing.

The Italian Government is stated to have officially declared to the Western Powers that the rumors of military levies in Italy and concentration of Italian troops upon the Venetian frontier are unfounded. It is further stated that Italy is expected to remonstrate against the Austrian armaments.

A late Paris dispatch reports great uneasiness there from rumors asserting the imminence of war. The Bourse was affected. Italian stock was offered at a material decline.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies have approved the budget by a vote of 168 against 72. It includes the income tax upon a graduated scale, and is estimated to reduce the deficit to fifty millions francs.

Vienna dispatches assert that Austria, in her latest note to Prussia, declares her readiness to take the initiative in demobilizing her troops. But the armaments in Italy compel her to take measures for the protection of her frontier, especially the coast line. Prussia is said to have declared she could not consider the proposals of Austria for disarmament as serious, while she arms against Italy, and that Austria must reëstablish *status quo* in Vienna if she expects Prussia to demobilize her troops.

The Vienna *Abend Post* declares that Austria has definitely determined upon adopting energetic military measures in Venitia.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* affirms that Italy has neither made armaments nor effected concentrations of troops, and says the Emperor NAPOLEON earnestly desires the maintenance of peace in every quarter.

The latest dispatches *via* Queenstown assert that no solution of the German difficulty is apparent. Mutual recrimination continues, Prussia and Italy throwing the onus on Austria and *vice versa*. It is reported that Austria informed the British and French Ambassadors if their Governments will guarantee the neutrality of Italy then Austria will disarm.

It is reported a decree has been issued placing the Italian army on a war footing.

Great military preparations were making in Venetia.

FRANCE.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show an increase of cash on hand amounting to 7,200,000 francs.

JOHN MITCHEL was writing letters in the *Optnione Nationale* upon the grievances of Ireland. In a future letter he promises to explain clearly what Fenianism is, and, above all, what it is not.

Paris Bourse flat. Rentes closed 66f. 40c.

BRAZIL.

Brazil mail reached Lisbon from Rio Janeiro on the 8th. Exchange 25½@25¾. Good firsts Coffee 7@7$200 arobe.

BAHIA, Friday, April 13.

Exchange 27¼@27½. Steamer *Navarri* arrived on the 11th.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

[The weekly cotton market was received by the *Peruvian*.]

TRADE REPORT.

The Manchester market is quiet with a downward tendency.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, April 28.

The market is generally dull but steady. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report: FLOUR very dull. WHEAT—sales small and quotations nominally unchanged. CORN quiet and steady at 28s. 9d.@29s. for mixed.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, April 28.

The market is heavy, with a downward tendency. Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., and GORDON, BRUCE & Co. report: BEEF heavy and still declining. PORK dull, with a downward tendency. BACON inactive and downward. LARD nominal. BUTTER dull. TALLOW downward; quoted 46d.@48¼d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES easier. SUGAR steady. COFFEE quiet and steady. RICE downward. LINSEED CAKES quiet and steady. LINSEED OIL steady. SPERM OIL steady at £128 ₩ ton. RESIN steady. SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet and steady.

PETROLEUM—BOULT, ENGLISH & BRANDON report: The sales have been small at 2s.@2s. 1d. for refined; 1s. 3d. for Spirits.

LONDON MARKETS.

(BARING.)

BREADSTUFFS quiet and steady. IRON quiet; Bars and Rails, £5 10s.; Scotch Pig, 73s. 6d. SUGAR firm. COFFEE firm. TEA very dull. RICE quiet and steady. TALLOW steady at 45s. PETROLEUM steady at 2s. 3d for refined. SPIRITS TURPENTINE inactive. SPERM OIL firm. LINSEED CAKES steady at £11 5s.@£11 10s.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening, April 28, 1866.

COTTON—Sales to-day 5,000 bales, including 1,000 to speculators and exporters. Market dull and slightly declined. Middling Upland about 14¾d.@15d.

BREADSTUFFS dull.

PROVISIONS flat.

LONDON, Saturday Evening, April 28, 1866.

Consols close at 86⅝@86¾.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

U. S. Five-Twenties, 69¾@70¼; Illinois Central Shares, 79¾@80; Erie Shares, 51½@52.

THE MAY ANNIVERSARIES.

American Seamen's Friend Society.

The thirty-eighth anniversary of this Society was celebrated last evening at Irving Hall, WM. A. BOOTH, Esq., presiding. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were in attendance. The Society is devoted to the interests of all sailors, whether in this port, upon the sea, or in foreign lands. Their chaplains, missionaries and agents have followed the changing fortunes of the sailor, and have been with him at all times to give him good counsel and words of encouragement. Agencies have been established all over the world, where officers of the Society have been in attendance to respond to the call of any sailor who might be in trouble. Their "Sailors' Homes" and "Sailors' Boarding-houses" are known all over the world. The vicissitudes of war caused to be suspended for a time those which were located in the Southern States. During the past year chaplains have been once more sent to Norfolk, Richmond, Wilmington, Savannah, New-Orleans, Galveston and other Southern ports, so that to-day there are nearly as many agencies in existence as there were before the war. Chaplains of the Society at St. John, Antwerp, Havre, Marseilles, Yokahama, Honolulu, San Francisco, Valparaiso, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, &c., report that much good has been done through their instrumentality; many sailors have been converted to God, and have gone forth upon the bosom of the great deep to spread the good word among their brethren. A large number of libraries, embracing standard religious works, are sent out on board of vessels leaving this port for the use of the crews. During the past year 383 libraries have been put into the hands of sailors, and, since 1859, 1752 libraries have been shipped in the navy and merchant marine. 70,000 seamen have had access to the books thus furnished during that time. In the whole number of libraries there are upward of 80,000 books. A large number of converts to religion have been made through these means. The number of boarders received at the "Sailors' Home" in this City for the year ending May 1, was 1,629, making a total of 70,713 since the "Home" was established. The Superintendent has had $46,654 deposited with him by his boarders for safe-keeping. The "Colored Sailors' Home" has received 591 boarders during the same time. One hundred and fourteen shipwrecked and destitute sailors have been relieved, at an expense of $732 to the Society. The receipts into the treasury of the Parent Society during the year have been $51,759 92; the expenses have been $43,743 60. There has been paid into the treasury of the Auxiliary Societies $38,507 71, making the total receipts $90,267 63. This is $10,000 more than the receipts of any previous year.

The exercises last evening were commenced with a voluntary upon the organ by Dr. T. F. ALLEN, which was followed by prayer. Addresses were made by Rev. J. N. ANDREWS, Rev. A. E. KITTREDGE and others. The speakers detailed the minute workings of the society, expressing great satisfaction at the result of its labors. It was stated that the changes produced by the late war, the transfer of the sailors of commerce to our ships of war, and their retransfer back again to their peaceful employment, rendered it necessary to extend the labors of the Society. There is a greater field now open than ever before for the display of energy on the part of every friend of the sailor, and New-York City owes it to itself to be the foremost laborer in the cause. During the evening, the Secretary of the Society read the annual report, a synopsis of which is given above. After the singing of a hymn, the audience was dismissed with a benediction.

THE EXCISE LAW.

Delinquent Liquor Dealers Arrested and Arraigned before the Police Magistrates—Amusing Reports made by the Police—Nearly all the Violators of the Law held for Trial.

In yesterday's TIMES it was stated that over ninety arrests had been made by the Police, during the twenty-four hours ending at midnight of Sunday, for alleged violations of the fourteenth section of the new Excise Law. Yesterday morning considerable curiosity was manifested at the different Police Courts regarding the final disposition of the "Excise cases" that might come up before the sitting Magistrates. In many instances the accused were well-known to the spectators gathered at the respective Courts, and their appearance at the bar was frequently the cause of mirth, in which several of the prisoners joined. When these alleged violations of the Excise Law came up for examination, it was found in many instances that the Police officers making the arrests had employed unfair means to detect the violations of the law.

In accordance with orders received from headquarters, officers were detailed in each Precinct to patrol the streets in citizens' clothes, and endeavor to detect any violations of the law. By dint of dodging through side-doors and alleyways, and by going into drinking-saloons and asking for liquor, several arrests were made. Others were effected through the exertions of citizens.

In the Fourth District Courts, in Fifty-seventh-street, a very curious case came up yesterday morning. In his examination, Justice CONNOLLY discovered that Officers MCLAUGHLIN and ROSE, of the Twenty-second Precinct, made an arrangement for their day's operations, and with this understanding they entered the premises of JOHN KNUBLE, on the corner of Seventh-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, and on going up to the bar one of the officers asked for a drink. Both were served with Bourbon whisky, upon which Officer MCLAUGHLIN arrested the unfortunate proprietor. After learning this statement of facts, the Justice determined to hold KNUBLE to answer the charge at the Court of General Sessions, admitting him to bail in the sum of $300. To Officer MCLAUGHLIN'S great surprise, the magistrate informed him that he would also be required to find bail in a similar amount, to answer the charge of being an accessory to the violation of the law.

AMUSING REPORTS MADE BY THE POLICE CAPTAINS.

Capt. JAMESON, of the Seventh Precinct, in his regular morning report to the Central Office, yesterday, gives the following amusing sketch of excise matters in his Precinct: "The new Excise Law was generally respected in this Precinct; nearly all of the liquor places were thoroughly closed. Several places admitted a few friends who understood the sign to procure admittance; the doors were kept locked, and no person admitted except the initiated. A lager-beer saloon at No. 89 East Broadway, kept by JACOB STEINBERG, had its sign draped in mourning, and a placard as follows: 'Mourning the Sunday Law.' No complaints have been made at this station against drunken husbands or wives, and no street fights have been reported—heretofore very common occurrences, particularly on Sunday."

Capt. HUTCHINGS, of the Twenty-third Precinct, was also felicitous and graphic in his description of the working of the Sunday law in his Precinct. The Captain says: "The liquor stores, lager-beer saloons and groceries in this Precinct were all closed except the Red House, on Second-avenue and One Hundred and Sixth-street, the proprietor of which (MARK MCGUIRE) was arrested. The brewery and lager-beer saloon of J. S. MENTGES, corner of Fourth-avenue and Eighty-seventh-street, had the American flag at half-mast. The proprietor, as to the cause, stated that Liberty was dead in America, and he placed the flag at half-mast in memory of departed worth, *i. e.*, the end of liquor selling and drunken broils. The Sabbath Day and peace and happiness is about to be brought home to the bosoms of many friends."

IN THE POLICE COURTS.

The following are the names of those arraigned before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs Police Court. All of them, with the solitary exception of Mr. BARR (who was discharged), were required to find bail in the sum of $300 each, to answer the charges preferred against them:

William Sostman, No. 465 Pearl-street; Daniel Lyons, No. 15 State-street; Martin Bowes, No. 51 Pearl-street; August F. Meyer, No. 96 Elm-street; James D. Barr, No. 279 Greenwich-street.

In the Jefferson Market Police Court Justice LEDWITH held the following dealers for trial at the Court of General Sessions, admitting them to bail in the sum of $100 each:

Jules Bonheur, No. 142 Mercer-street; Mathias Gassmiller, No. 350 First-avenue; Daniel Healey, No. 258 Ninth-avenue; Philip Reilly, No. 196 West Eleventh-street; Andrew Ryan, No. 284 Seventh-avenue; Charles Albertson, No. 43 Bedford-street; Frederick Bush, No. 275 Avenue-A; Herrman Miller, No. 106 Spring-street.

At the Fourth District Police Court the following persons were arraigned before Justice CONNOLLY, who discharged the first seven on the list, and required the remainder to find bail in the sum of $300 to answer the charge:

Thos. Jones, New-Haven Hotel, Twenty-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue; Wm. Harp, No. 296 Third-avenue; Nicholas Allen, No. 426 Fifty-fourth-street; Thomas Murray, Eleventh-avenue and Fifty-fifth-street; Henry Kenble, Seventh-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street; John Moore, Ninth-avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets; Mark Maguire, Red House, Harlem; Lewis C. Bader, Eleventh-avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-first-street; John Hemdel, Tenth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street; John Harpt, Ninth-avenue and Fortieth-street; John Kimble, Seventh-avenue, and Fifty-ninth-street; Jacob Elt, Broadway, between Fifty-Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth-streets; Denis Ryer, Broadway, between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets.

JUSTICE KELLY held Henry Worn, Frederick Buse and Henry Seeback in $200 bail each, and Harrington, Burns and Riley were discharged. The complainants against the parties held having been sent to the District-Attorney's office, their places of business could not be learned.

At the Essex Market Court the following cases were disposed of, by each of the accused being held to bail in the sum of $500 each: Henry Wiseman, No. 247 East Eleventh-street; Henry Kesser, No. 473 Water-street; George Wahestoer, No. 115 Third-street; Frederick Holz, No. 250 East Houston-street.

A CARD FROM MR. M'AULIFFE.

No. 43 NASSAU-STREET, 13 FULTON-STREET, &C. }
May 7, 1866. }

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I perceive by the TIMES that a JOHN MCAULIFFE was arrested yesterday for a violation of the new Excise Law. As I am so extensively engaged in business, many of my fellow-citizens might believe that I was the person implicated, which would do me incalculable injury. I beg permission to say, through your widely circulated paper, that during nine years I have conducted five places of business in New-York, not one solitary complaint has been made against either of them. Respectfully, JOHN McAULIFFE.

THE TURF.

Trotting-Matches on the Fashion Course, L. I.—Seven Heats Trotted in One Match.

Two matches came off yesterday on the Fashion Course, which attracted the largest attendance of the season hitherto. The first was between DAN. PFIFER'S b. m. *Lida*, (a handsome little mare belonging to Mr. WHITEHOUSE, of Poughkeepsie, that had won the third of the Fashion Course purses this season,) and DAN. MACE'S b. g. *Sam*, (a horse owned by the same gentleman who possesses the famous trotting-stallion *Commodore Vanderbilt*, and who had also won a purse here last week,) for $500, mile heats, best three in five, in harness. Each horse had beaten the other in the purses they had respectively won, and this match was to see which possessed the superiority in point of speed and steadiness. The day was warm and favorable, although windy, and the track in excellent order for the early season of the year. *Lida*, PFIFER'S mare, was at once installed as the favorite in the betting market, $100 to $50 being the current quotation. She won in three straight heats, trotting with remarkable steadiness throughout, and fully justifying the confidence of her backers in laying such odds on her. PFIFER drove her in his usual masterly style.

FIRST HEAT.—*Sam* had the best of the send off, and was a clear length ahead at the turn; he broke, however, but lost nothing by so doing, as he was as far ahead as he passed the quarter-pole in 38 seconds. He still kept on a run along the back stretch, and only began to trot squarely as he neared the half-mile pole, which he passed in 1:16. Here he broke again, and the mare passing him, led a length and a half to the three-quarter pole, before reaching which *Sam* broke again, and the mare came home a winner by two lengths in 2:35.

SECOND HEAT.—Betting $100 to $130 on *Lida*. *Sam* had a length the best of the send-off, but breaking, *Lida* passed him, and led half a length to the quarter pole in 39 seconds. *Sam* kept on a steady run to near the half-mile pole, which the mare reached in 1:17, a length ahead. Breaking repeatedly, the mare took advantage of his so doing to open the gap considerably, and she won the heat easily by two lengths, in 2:35½.

THIRD HEAT.—Betting was now over, as it was evident that bar accident, *Lida* must win. *Sam* as before took the lead, but broke at the turn, losing no ground, however, by so doing, and leading a couple of lengths at the quarter pole; time, 39¾ seconds. He made a double break on the back stretch, but still was a length ahead of the mare at the half-mile pole in 1:18¾. On the Flushing stretch he broke again, and the mare passing him, never again lost the lead, MACE'S horse going all to pieces on the home-stretch, and being beaten across the score by a couple of lengths. Time, 2:36.

SUMMARY.

Fashion Course, L. I., Match $500, mile heats, 3 in 5, in harness.

D. Pfifer named b. m. *Lida*	1	1	1
D. Mace named b. g. *Sam*	2	2	2

TIME.

	Quarter Mile.	Half Mile.	Mile.
First Heat	38 seconds.	1.16	2.35
Second Heat	39 seconds.	1.17	2.35½
Third Heat	39¾ seconds.	1.18¾	2.36

The second trot was a match between private road horses for $500, mile heats, best 3 in 5 in harness, DAN. MACE driving one, a bay gelding, named *Whirlwind*, and DAN. PFIFER the other, a brown gelding named *Owl*, on account of, we presume, his blind optics. This race created a vast amount of interest, MACE'S horse being the favorite in the betting at the start at $100 to $50, and after he won the two first heats, in 2:50—2:51½, $100 to $10 was freely offered and taken to some money. The blind horse won the third heat, after doing considerable running, in 2:48. The fourth and fifth heats were run in 2:49¾ and 2:50, the judges declaring them both "dead heats," so closely were they locked together as they crossed the score. The sixth heat was run in 2:46; the blind 'un again being decided the winner. The seventh and deciding heat was now to be trotted, with darkness rapidly approaching, and the necessity of reaching the city by the last train compelled us to leave without seeing it. We give the summary as far as above reported:

FASHION COURSE, L. I.—Monday, May 7, match for $500, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.

D. Pfifer named br. g. *Owl*	2	2	1	0	0	—1
D. Mace named b. g. *Whirlwind*	1	1	2	0	0	—2

Time, 2:50, 2:51½, 2:48, 2:49¾, 2:50, 2:46.

LAW REPORTS.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Before Judge Ingraham.

Owing to the large number of heavy cases on the criminal docket this term, the Oyer and Terminer was absolutely necessary to facilitate the business and to empty the City Prison of its present occupants.

The following Grand Jury was impanneled:

Wm. Paten, Foreman,	Henry P. Marshall,
Wm. C. Talmadge,	Theodore W. Woolsey,
Eugene Lentilloa,	Wm. Minns,
O. Deforest Grant,	Francis Tryon,
Samuel Knapp,	Edgar Stansbury,
Cornelius C. Colgate,	John E. Byrne,
Charles A. Baldwin,	Edward F. Hopkins,
Wm. H. Fogg,	David B. Turner,
Edward C. Johnson,	John McKesson,
Wm. A. Barton,	Richard N. Peterson,
Francis H. Amidon,	Wm. C. Heath.

The Judge, in charging the Grand Jury, said that with the exception of one or two homicide cases, there were no crimes of great magnitude to be brought before them, hence there was but little occasion for him to occupy their attention with any special remarks. It was matter of congratulation that even the homicide cases to come before them were not, apparently, such as involved gross cruelty, nor such as had been committed under the influence of the worst passions. They might probably reach the grade of murder, yet there did not appear to have been long premeditation, nor any thirst for revenge or money, but rather obedience of sudden impulse. He told them that they must not forget that they only heard one side of the story in all cases, and they must be careful not to deal too rashly, at the same time not to imperil the public interests by too much generosity toward the persons whose future liberties were in some measure dependent on their indictments. He gave them a general idea of the law which was to govern them in their deliberations, after which they retired to their room.

This Grand Jury will be discharged on Friday, and on Monday that of the General Sessions will be impannelled and sit during the remainder of the month.

No business being ready, the Court adjourned till to-day at 11 o'clock. The following is the

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

William Smith, grand larceny from person; John Henney, petit larceny from person; Mary Ann Mickell, petit larceny from person.

On Wednesday (to-morrow) Edward Johnson, charged with the murder of Patrick Dunlop, in Washington-street, will be tried; and a motion will be made on the same day to send the case of Bainbridge Smith back to the Court of General Sessions, from which it was sent to the Oyer and Terminer last month.

On Thursday, John O'Brien, charged with the murder of his wife in James-street, shooting her dead with a pistol, will be tried.

On Monday, the 14th inst., Dr. Henry Otto Clauss, charged with the murder of Charles Carson, an English ale-house keeper in Thirty-fifth-street, and William Wolffe, a pawnbroker in Jackson-street, charged with receiving stolen goods, will be tried.

On Wednesday, the 16th inst., Hugh McGinnis, Michael McKenna, William Coulter and Richard Grimshaw, charged with the murder of a private watchman in West Thirty-fifth-street on the 24th of February last, and Max Wintanitz, charged with defrauding Claflin & Co. of dry goods, having obtained them under false pretenses, will be tried.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Russel.

The May Term of the General Sessions commenced yesterday, Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., Assistant District-Attorney, appearing for the people. The Grand Jurors were called but not impanneled, and discharged till next Monday, the Grand Jury of the Oyer and Terminer sitting meantime. This is owing to the fact that the law provides that only one grand jury shall be in the County at one time.

Judge RUSSEL has a long and heavy term before him, judging from the docket, which contains one hundred fifty-six cases, in addition to a number of bail cases held over from the last term. With Mr. Bedford at the bar, the Court will have no obstacle to fear as to the speedy transaction of business, as he never loses any time and never sacrifices an opportunity of going to trial or accepting reasonable pleas. The following cases were all that were disposed of yesterday, after the organization of the Court:

Mary Jane McRonald, a native of Bermuda, and only 16 years of age, was indicted for grand larceny, having on the night of the 14th of April broken open the trunk of Hetty Hutton, at No. 221 Mott-street, and stolen therefrom a gold watch valued at $300 and money amounting to $717—in all, $1,017. Hetty had invited Mary Jane to sleep with her that night, and in the morning the trunk was found broken open and the watch and money gone. Mary Jane pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

John Berrian, a mulatto, 22 years of age, indicted for grand larceny, was tried and convicted. On the 14th of April he entered the house of Henry A. Mariott, No. 35 West Eighteenth-street, and took from the parlor mantel an ornamental clock of the value of $150, which was the property of Phœbe Mariott. Mr. Mariott, hearing a noise, went to the door, and thought some one must have been in the parlor, as the doors were open. He looked up and down the street, and after a while saw the prisoner emerge from an area, followed him, and saw the clock lying in said area. The prisoner fled, but Mr. Mariott pursued him till he met Officer James Bagley, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, who arrested him. Mr. Mariott, on returning to the area, found the clock, and it was identified by Phœbe Mariott. The prisoner was sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

Court opens at 11 A. M.

The People *vs.* John Grimes; grand larceny.

Same *vs.* James H. Stagg and Alexander Stuart; grand larceny.

Same *vs.* Richard Rutherford; petty larceny from person.

Same *vs.* Charles Smith; forgery third degree.

Same *vs.* James Harrington; assault and battery and felony; two cases.

Same *vs.* William S. Schmidt; manslaughter.

Same *vs.* Wm. Cunningham, Edward McGuire and Samuel Gleason; burglary third degree.

Same *vs.* Wm. Moore, Geo. Johnson, John Saunders and Robert Smith; burglary third degree.

Same *vs.* John Kelly; grand larceny.

Same *vs.* James H. Mills; grand larceny.

Same *vs.* James Northrup and Peter Rayder; grand larceny.

Same *vs.* Frank Duckell, Jr., and Frank Duckell, Sr.; grand larceny.

Same *vs.* Isaac Switzer; grand larceny of money.

Same *vs.* Henry Smith; disorderly house.

Same *vs.* James Dunn and Patrick Williams; attempt at rape.

Same *vs.* E. M. Seagett and A. J. Philip Jaeger; false pretence.

The Mortuary Report.

The report of Dr. HARRIS, Registrar of Records, for the week ending Saturday, May 5, shows 441 deaths in this City, of which only one was from cholera. The report by wards is as follows:

Wards.	Small-pox.	Cholera.	From foul-air diseases.	Death by Accident.	Total	Population Census of 1864.
First	—	—	3	2	9	9,852
Second	—	—	—	—	—	1,194
Third	—	—	—	—	2	3,367
Fourth	—	—	5	1	15	17,352
Fifth	—	—	1	2	16	18,205
Sixth	—	—	2	1	18	19,754
Seventh	—	—	2	—	16	36,962
Eighth	—	—	2	2	21	30,098
Ninth	—	—	2	—	26	38,504
Tenth	—	—	8	—	20	31,537
Eleventh	—	—	3	—	18	58,953
Twelfth	—	1	9	—	24	28,259
Thirteenth	—	—	2	1	15	26,388
Fourteenth	—	—	—	—	17	23,382
Fifteenth	—	—	—	—	13	25,572
Sixteenth	—	—	3	1	19	41,972
Seventeenth	—	—	6	—	42	79,563
Eighteenth	—	—	2	—	11	47,613
Nineteenth	1	—	18	2	68	39,945
Twentieth	—	—	3	—	22	61,884
Twenty-first	—	—	3	1	34	38,669
Twenty-second	—	—	2	—	17	47,361
Total	1	1	76	13	441	726,386
Total week ending April 28					452	

Cholera Report.

HOSPITAL SHIP FALCON, Saturday, May 5.

One new case, ANTON MILLER, aged 25, of Denmark, one of the employes as nurse.

Total since last return	105
One new case	1
Total	107

MAY 6.—Five new cases from steamship *Virginia*.

Stephen Emer, aged 36, of Lafayette, Ind.

James Laughlin, aged 18, of Down, Ireland.

Bartholomew Haretty, aged 21, of Sligo, Ireland.

Neil Hanson, aged 21, of Denmark.

Mary Kennedy, aged 22, of Moncoil, Kilkenny, Ireland.

Previously	107
Add	5
Total	112

FALSE REPORT OF CHOLERA.

On Sunday morning the Fifth Ward Police found a man lying on the Albany steamboat pier, suffering intensely. They took him to Bellevue Hospital, and he there died three hours after his admission. His name and residence are unknown, but he is supposed to have dwelt in Albany. Unaccountably, the report spread that he had died of cholera; and to verify or disprove the rumor the medical officers of the Board of Health went to the hospital, yesterday, and held an autopsy. The intestines were found to be strangulated, and there were various evidences that the man had died of internal rupture—a common cause of death among laboring men. The physicians who made the post mortem investigation say that there were no symptoms of cholera.

DEATH OF CORONER COLLIN.—Mr. EDWARD COLLIN, a member of the Board of Coroners, who has been ill for some weeks, died at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, at his residence in Fifty-eighth-street, near Third-avenue. The disease which was the immediate cause of death was softening of the brain. Mr. COLLIN was first elected Coroner in the year 1861, and on the expiration of his term of office was reëlected in 1864; and during all of that time discharged the duties of his position with marked ability. In addition to these duties, Coroner COLLIN maintained nearly all of his political connections, and since the formation of the great Union Party he was a consistent supporter of the platform, and contributed to the success of that party. He was, at the time of his death, Vice-President of the "Americus Club," an association composed of many of the leading politicians of this City. The deceased leaves a widow and several children, beside an extended circle of personal friends to mourn his death. During the whole of yesterday afternoon, the rooms occupied by the Board of Coroners were closed as a mark of respect to his memory. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the Eleventh Presbyterian Church, in Fifty-fifth-street near Lexington-avenue. Mr. COLLIN was a native of New-York, and was 59 years of age. The most conspicuous of the probable candidates for the vacancy in the Coroners' Board, is Dr. ALEXANDER WILDER, of the *Evening Post*, Republican candidate for Coroner at the last November election. It is understood that the Governor will appoint him if he will take the office.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Gov. Fenton, Albany; Maj.-Gen. Barbour, Penn.; Hon. J. Shaffer, Albany; Hon. F. Walton, Boston; Gen. Averill, U. S. A., and Lord Gosford, Lord Aberdeen and J. G. Peterkin, England, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gov. W. Sprague, Rhode Island, is at the Hoffman House. Commodore J. E. Peets, U. S. N., is at the St. James Hotel. Gen. A. Hovey, Nevada; G. C. Powers, Baltimore; R. F. Morrow, California; H. Van Bell, Philadelphia; G. P. Dorr, Buffalo, and J. Maxthawson, Louisville, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

From Mr. A. T. Johnson, Dentist, Lowell, Mass.

DEAR SIR: Two years since, a friend of mine from New-York sent me a bottle of your dentrifice very properly called SOZODONT, with the request that I should give it a trial. I did so, and was convinced it was destined to take the place of all preparations for the teeth. I have been engaged in the practice of dentistry for the past seventeen (17) years, and during that time, among all the preparations for the teeth offered to the public, I must say that, from personal experience, the SOZODONT bears off the palm. For my own use, I would not be without it for any consideration.

A. T. JOHNSON.

[Advertisement.]

DR. DILLENBACK has opened an office at No. 113 9th-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York, where he will be in attendance on THURSDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

[Advertisement.]

A superior assortment of English royal velvet, body, and tapestry Brussels carpets, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery. Lowell 3-ply and ingrain carpets, at reduced prices: Ingrain carpets, 80c., 90c., $1, to $1 25 per yard. English Brussels carpets $1 50, $1 75, and $2 per yard. 4-4 floor oil-cloths at 50c. per yard. Superior oil-cloth at 90c. to $1 per yard. Table and piano covers, window shades, rugs, mats, stair carpets, office and church carpets at low prices. Superior white and checked Gowqua and Manhing matting for parlors; also, white and checked mattings at 30c. and 40c. per yard. Look for No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

THE KNOX HAT.—Gentlemen of taste prefer the fabrics of KNOX, the hatter, for their acknowledged superiority and elegance, and the present demand for them is wonderfully active. To supply it there are two establishments for the sale of his latest style—the one at No. 151 Fulton-st., and the other at No. 533 Broadway, under the Prescott House. Visit either.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

A Specific for Throat Diseases.—"My communication with the world is very much enlarged by the lozenge which I now carry always in my pocket; that trouble in my throat, for which the 'TROCHES' are a specific, having made me often a mere whisperer.

N. P. WILLIS."

For a cough, cold, an irritation or soreness of the throat "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" will often give instant relief.

Brilliancy of Complexion is desirable in a lady; and for the preservation of it BURNETT'S KALLISTON is guaranteed to be a most powerful auxiliary. Inflammation from sunburn and the dryness caused by the wind and air is remedied by its application. It softens the skin, and is admirably adapted for gentlemen's use after shaving. For sale by all druggists.

Brown's "Vermifuge Comfits,"

Or WORM LOZENGES, contain no form of mercury, to which many worm remedies owe their efficacy. The ingredients are well calculated for the purposes they are intended to accomplish, having been used with success by eminent medical men in Europe.

Go to Tropical America, if you wish to inhale enchanting fragrance. Yet stay; you can have it here. PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS will fill your parlor with vital breath of the most odorous flowers that perfume the fairy valleys of the Andes.—*Dover Delawarean.*

Cholera.—CASWELL, MACK & CO.'S HOME REMEDIES are the result of extensive inquiry and council with physicians concerning cholera. Neatly packed in a box, with a valuable treatise on the treatment, causes and prevention of cholera. CASWELL, MACK & CO., under Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Cholera, Dysentery, &c.—DR. BICKNELL'S Syrup is a reliable remedy, and contains no opiates.

Henry H. Leeds & Miner, Auctioneers.

The public are informed that our sales, by auction and otherwise, will hereafter be found in the following daily papers: *Journal of Commerce, TIMES, Tribune* and *Evening Post.*

Brown's Standard Scales.

Manufacture all kinds, and warrant every scale. Warehouse No. 3 Barclay-st. opposite Astor House.

The Gay World, the Business World, the Professional World, the Youthful World, the Economic World, all the world, are invited to GENIN'S, NO. 513 BROADWAY, there to inspect all that is dashing, graceful, useful, special, debonair and sumptuous in HAT FASHIONS OF THE DAY.

We would call attention to the valuable property to be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., TO-MORROW, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

MILBURN—A suburban residence and 45 acres.

48TH-ST.—Three-story brown stone high-stoop.

J. F. R. W. B.

JAQUES' FAMOUS RAVEN'S WING BLACKING.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT REMOVED TO
No. 188 FULTON-ST.
ALFRED MUNROE, Sole Agent.

Something New.—A new perfume for the handkerchief which will be hailed with delight by the ladies. Jaques' Extract of the TEA ROSE. It is perfect. Principal depot for Jaques' exquisite perfumes for the handkerchief, No. 188 Fulton-st.

Custom Clothing.—The finest stock of English, Scotch and Paris Coatings, Trowsering, Cloths and Doeskins, to order, in this City. Gentlemen call and inspect them. BROKAW BROTHERS, No. 62 Lafayette-place, and No. 34 4th-av.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamented, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Dame's Pulmo-Bronchial Troches for Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, &c. DAME & CO., No. 436 4th-av., or C. FOX, 81 Barclay-st.

Dr. Harrison's Peristaltic Lozenges are wrranted a positive cure for costiveness, piles and dyspepsia. Sold by Hegeman & Co., and Casswell & Mack.

A. A. D. R. Langworthy's New Premium Truss; easiest in use; no back pressure; makes a final cure. HELMBOLD'S, No. 594 Broadway.

Mott's Chemical Pomade restores gray hair without dying; is the finest hair-dressing known; use no dyes or liquid preparation. Depot 81 Barclay-st.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY. No. 495 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Metcalfe's Great Rheumatic Remedy—This new and wonderful medicine acts like magic, curing Rheumatism of years standing in a few days.

House-Cleaning Made Easy, and is effectually done by using PYLE'S O. K. SOAP. Sold by grocers everywhere.

Depot for Croquet, at Kirby & Co.'s, No. 633 Broadway, New-York. Orders by mail. Send for catalogue.

The Singer Sewing-machine, with improvements and attachments for every specialty, including BUTTON-HOLE MACHINES, No. 458 Broadway.

The Improved Elliptic Hook Lock-stitch Sewing Machines. A. H. SUPLEE, No. 537 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines—Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, President, No. 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, Hair Dye and Dyeing at BATCHELOR'S, 16 Bond-st.

Raven & Bacon's Pianos—Established 1829. Warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

Cholera!

TYPHUS AND TYPHOID FEVERS!
THEIR CAUSES CHEMICALLY DESTROYED
by the use of disinfectants.
PREPARED BY
THE NEW-YORK DISINFECTANT COMPANY.

It is necessary for the safety of the public health that powerful and certain disinfectants should be used in all chambers, water-closets, privies, sinks, urinals, nurseries, sick rooms, gutters, and wherever the least offensive smell can possibly exist.

As several undoubted cases of cholera fevers have appeared in this City, and as typhus and typhoid almost constantly prevail, it is deemed advisable to recommend the general use of disinfectants.

EVERY HOUSE SHOULD HAVE DR. COURTERAT'S FLUID.

EVERY ROOM OUGHT TO HAVE IT.

EVERY PERSON MUST HAVE A SUPPLY OF IT.

EVERY STABLE SHOULD BE CLEANSED WITH IT.

RAILROADS OUGHT TO CARRY IT.

STEAMSHIPS AND SHIPS MUST CARRY IT.

HOSPITALS AND PRISONS MUST EACH ASSIST IN KEEPING AWAY THIS DREADFUL DISEASE BY USING FREELY

DR. COURTARET'S DISINFECTANTS.

It is now being used by the SANITARY POLICE and SCAVENGERS, under the direction of the BOARD OF HEALTH IN THIS CITY.

It is used by the BOARD OF EDUCATION in all the Public Schools.

It is used by the BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

It is being used by most of our SEAGOING STEAMSHIPS. POWELL & THOMPSON, No. 42 Cedar-st.

General and sole agents for the United States and the Canadas, to whom all orders should be addressed.

For sale by all druggists and general dealers in the United States and Canadas.

United States

LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF SYRACUSE, N. Y.

CASH CAPITAL........$200,000

Insured against Accidents of all kinds.
President—ALFRED A. HOWLETT.
Vice-President—GEORGE F. COMSTOCK.
Secretary—THEODORE F. ANDREWS.

GENERAL REFERENCES:
Hon. Reuben E. Fenton, Governor of New-York.
Hon. Horatio Seymour, Utica, N. Y.
Dean Richmond, Buffalo, N. Y.
Hon. Thos. G. Alvord, Lieut.-Gov. of New-York.
F. W. & H. B. GATES, General Agents,
Office No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.

JOHN SHEVILLE, No. 13 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, General Agent for Jersey City, Hudson City, Hoboken and Newark. Agents wanted.

Storage.

BALL, BLACK & CO.
are prepared to receive packages of valuables,
SILVER,
JEWELRY,
CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
LACES, &C.,

for safe keeping during the Summer, or for a longer period. For a moderate charge they give a complete guarantee against loss or damage by fire or burglars.

No extra charge is made for cartage in the City, either in receiving or delivering packages.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair will restore gray hair to its original color; strengthen and promote the growth of the weakest hair; stop its falling out; keep the head clean, cool, and healthy; can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; is unparalleled as a hair-dressing; and is recommended and used by our best physicians. Sold by all druggists, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York, where information respecting the treatment of the hair will be freely given, from 1 to 3 P. M. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Let your First Attack of Indigestion be the last. Rouse the dormant energies of the stomach with HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. The tone thus imparted it will retain. You will no more be troubled with flatulence, nausea, headache, gnawing pains in the epigastrium, lassitude, and intestinal pains and irregularities. The Bitters are a preventive and panacea for all these difficulties.

Removal.—The office of the NATIONAL BRICK MACHINE COMPANY has been removed to that very eligibly located office No. 141 Broadway, directly in rear of the Gebhard Insurance Company. Purchasers desiring to see the "NATIONAL" in operation will apply to ABRAM REQUA, General Agent.

Neatness.—No medical preparation that has yet appeared in the American market presents a more beautiful appearance than CARLETON & HOVEY'S Summer Lozenges for Summer complaints.

Gas Fixtures!!!

The attention of the Trade, and of buyers generally, is invited to our extensive stock of CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, LAMPS, &C., of every style and pattern, comprising many beautiful designs entirely new. ARCHER & PANCOAST, Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Mercer-st.

Removal.

JOHN READY has removed to No. 694 Broadway, where he has a large stock of first-class boots and shoes, which he will sell (as heretofore) at moderate prices. Medals awarded 1852, '53, '54, '55 and '56.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

"L'Email de Paris," the exquisite French prewaration for the skin. L. ISABEAU, No. 822 Broadway.

"L'Email de Paris" is indorsed by all the great artistes in the theatrical profession.

"L'Email de Paris" imparts a soft skin and exquisite complexion. L. ISABEAU, No. 822 Broadway, sole agent.

MARRIED.

BEAMAN—GOLDSMITH.—At St. Paul's Church, Louisville, Ky., on Wednesday, May 2, by Rev. Francis M. Whittle, Assistant Paymaster GEO. W. BEAMAN, U. S. Navy, and BETTY S., daughter of Dr. M. W. Goldsmith, of Louisville. No cards.

BARKER—REED.—At Gilboa, on Tuesday, April 24, by Rev. Wm. Letson, Maj. JNO. A. G. BARKER, of Brooklyn, and Miss SUSIE K. REED, daughter of Hon. Suman Reed. No cards.

COOK—HAYWARD.—On Monday evening, May 7, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. C. S. Stephenson, JOHN MALLORY COOK and MARIA LOUISE HAYWARD, all of this City. No cards.

GROSVENOR—LOWERRE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 28, by Rev. William McAllister, GEORGE H. GROSVENOR, of Buffalo, and KATE E., daughter of Benjamin H. Lowerre, formerly of Brooklyn.

HUNN—TERRY.—At St. Mary's Church, Brooklyn, on Monday, May 7, by Rev. V. M. Johnson, JOHN T. HUNN and MARY E. TERRY, daughter of Galen Terry, Brooklyn.

ODELL—PARSONS.—On Monday, May 7, by Rev. Dr. Dowling, FERDINAND W. ODELL and HELEN E. PARSONS, both of this City.

ROGERS—TYLER.—At Norwich, Conn., on Tuesday, May 1, by Rev. M. M. G. Dana, BRADFORD H. ROGERS and JOSEPHINE, eldest daughter of F. W. Tyler, Esq.

DIED.

ALLEN.—On Sunday morning, May 6, DAVID R. ALLEN, in the 52d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 129 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 8th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

BLACK.—On Monday morning, May 7, A. STEWART BLACK, Jr., aged 22 years, second son of James and Margaret Black.

Funeral from the residence of his uncle, No. 629 7th-av., this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

COLLIN.—On Monday, May 7, at 7 A. M., of paralysis, EDWARD COLLIN, Coroner, in the 60th year of his age.

Funeral at the Eleventh Presbyterian Church, 55th-st., near Lexington-av., on Wednesday, the 9th inst., at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends, also the members of the Americus Club, are respectfully invited to attend.

EADIE.—At Lodi, N. J., on Saturday, May 5, of inflammation of the lungs, ELIZA JANE EADIE, aged 44 years.

FLEMING.—On Monday afternoon, May 7, Major WM. M. FLEMING, late Paymaster of the United States Army.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Mr. Samuel Contrell, No. 122 East 12th-st., on Wednesday at 2 P. M.

GOULD.—In Brooklyn, E. D., Saturday, May 5, suddenly, of pneumonia, Mrs. SARAH ANN GOULD, daughter of Ezra and the late Rebecca Hartt.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at 2 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, May 8, from the South 2d-st. M. E. Church.

HAMLEN.—On Sunday morning, May 6, Dr. S. L. HAMLEN, formerly of Cincinnati, in the 44th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at No. 22 Bond-st. on Wednesday, at 12 M. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn for interment.

HARE.—On Monday, May 7, Mrs. MARY HARE, in the 84th year of her age.

The relatives and friends, members of the 2d-st. M. E. Church and the managers of the Ladies' Union Aid Society, are invited to attend her funeral this afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the institution, 42d-st., near 8th-av.

KELLOGG.—In this City, on Monday, May 7, RACHEL A., wife of Palmer V. Kellogg, of Utica, N. Y.

MILLER.—At Mamaroneck, Westchester County, on Thursday, April 26, of bronchial consumption, WILLIAM MILLER, aged 67 years, formerly of Alloa, Scotland.

His remains will be taken to the Union Cemetery at Rye.

PERCIVAL.—On Monday, May 7, of inflammation of the lungs, Mrs. MARGARET A. PERCIVAL, aged 52 years, 10 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. George's Chapel, Beekman-st., on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock.

SHERIDAN.—At Bay Ridge, Saturday, May 5, after a short illness, JULIA M., wife of Capt. Andrew Sheridan, U. S. A., daughter of R. W. Stamper, aged 22 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral from Bay Ridge Episcopal Church, Wednesday, at 3 o'clock. Carriages at Hamilton Ferry at 2¼ o'clock.

SEAMAN.—On Sunday, May 6, MARY S., wife of Charles H. Seaman, and daughter of the late Samuel Wiswall.

The funeral will take place this day, (Tuesday,) the 8th inst., at 1 P. M., at the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of 28th-st. and 9th-av.

THOMAS.—On Monday, May 7, at 10 A. M., WM. THOMAS, Sr., aged 98 years.

The friends and members of the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from No. 138 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on Wednesday, May 9, at 8:30 A. M. The remains will be taken to Bronxville for interment.

WHITE.—At Rockford, Ills., on Wednesday, May 2, WM. C. WHITE, of Orange, N. J., in the 27th year of his age.

WARD.—At Newark, N. J., on Saturday, May 5, MOSES WARD, in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 43 Washington-st.

WEBSTER.—Suddenly, of apoplexy, on Saturday, May 5, Capt. JOSEPH WEBSTER, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 125 Elliot-place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

WELDING.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 6, SARAH H. WELDING, aged 49 years.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her husband, Watson J. Welding, No. 10 Liberty-st., Brooklyn, on fourth day, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL.

CORONER'S OFFICE, May 5, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of Market-street, about five feet seven inches high, no eyes, dark hair on back of head, bald on front part, no whiskers, rather stout built, no hat, dark frock coat, dark pants, dark vest, white shirt, gray undershirt, socks and shoes; found on person large black-handle jack-knife and pair spectacles; but few teeth in lower jaw; seemed to be a seafaring man, and about forty years of age; much decomposed.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-st., New-York.

W. C. GOVER, Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REMOVED TO!!!
NO. 251 5TH-AV.
DR. VON EISENBERG

Begs to inform his patients and the public generally that, in consequence of the disastrous fire which has occurred at his former residence, No. 816 Broadway, he has removed his office to

NO. 251 5TH-AV., CORNER 28TH-ST.,

where he has far superior accommodations for treating his specialties,

EYE, EAR, THROAT, LUNGS, CHRONIC CATARRH, HEART AND CONSUMPTION.

Dr. Von Eisenberg's new apparatus, the Æsthetico-Nuralgicon, for the treatment of his peculiar specialties, is entirely renovated, with new improvements.

NO. 251 5TH-AV., CORNER 28TH-ST.,
IS
DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE.

DALLEY'S GALVANIC HORSE SALVE

Cures the worst cases of Galls, Scratches, Swellings, Pricks, Cuts, Sprains and Bruises. Every horse-owner should have it. Sold by all Druggists, and at the Depot, No. 49 Cedar-st. 50 cents a box.

ABBATT & MOORE
Are now exhibiting the most elegant stock of ready-made
CLOTHING
FOR
MEN AND BOYS,
ever shown in this City.
NO. 507 BROADWAY.
N. B.—Goods made to order as usual.

REMOVAL.
SHIFFER & CO.,
Invite attention to the removal of their
BROADWAY RUBBER EMPORIUM,
VULCANITE JEWELRY,
INDIA RUBBER AND
FANCY GOODS,
to No. 713 Broadway,
corner of Washington-place.

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY NEW, tasty and well-made Spring Clothing is at F. B. BALDWIN'S, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery, the largest store and assortment in the City, and prices less.

DR. DILLENBACK HAS OPENED AN office at No. 113 9th-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York, where he will be in attendance on Thursday and Friday of each week. His work on consumption and the various diseases of the lungs and throat can be obtained at the store of WILLIAM WOOD & CO., No. 61 Walker-st., New-York, and at his rooms.

DOWNER'S COMPOUND BALSAM OF FIR TROCHES speedily cure coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, &c. Their action is direct upon the organs of the throat, chest and lungs. Physicians warmly recommend them. For sale by all druggists. Depot, No. 533 Hudson-st.

IMMENSE IMPROVEMENT IN STEAM.
W. C. HICKS' PATENT STEAM ENGINES save 75 per cent. in space, weight, friction and parts. Adapted to all uses. For circulars, address the HICKS ENGINE COMPANY, No. 88 Liberty-st., New-York.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES for 1861, '62, '63, '64, '65 and '66 for sale. Apply at or address Subscription Desk of the New-York *Times* Office.

INVALIDS' TRAVELING CHAIRS ON WHEELS,
For in and out-door use, $15 to $35.
INVALIDS' CARRIAGES TO ORDER.
PATENT CANTERING HORSES, for in and out doors, $10 to $25.
NURSERY SWING and Baby-tender, $3 75.
Boys' STRONG WAGONS, Children's CARRIAGES, Propellers, English Chariots, Rocking-horses. For sale by the manufacturer, S. W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st.

MAGEE'S ELEVATED OVEN RANGES.
THE BEST RANGES IN USE.
Also, refrigerators, furnaces, gas and kerosene stoves. Refrigerators repaired.
ALEX. M. LESLEY, Manufacturer, No. 605 6th-av. and No. 1,310 Broadway, between 35th and 36th sts.

FOUNTAINS, VASES AND GARDEN ORNAMENTS.
JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.,
Corner Reade, Centre and Elm sts.
Illustrated catalogues sent by mail on application.

STARTLING MIRACLE.—LADIES, GENtlemen and children can now be their own PHOTOGRAPHERS by this new discovery. Knowledge of the art dispensed with. A packet containing four of these WONDERS and directions, 50c.; mail, 55c. LONDON STEREOSCOPIC AND PHOTOGRAPHIC CO., No. 519 Broadway.

EMPIRE SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINES for families and manufacturers—Speedy, noiseless and durable. Agents wanted. Empire S. M. Co., No. 536 Broadway, N. Y.

CHEAPEST GENTS' FURNISHING STORE IN NEW-YORK.—SMITH & FOWLER'S retail department, No. 3 Park-row, directly opposite the Astor House. Best $4 "Sea Island" Shirts at $36; Linen Collars $2.

PREPARE FOR THE CHOLERA!—Cleanse your stomach, regulate your bowels, stimulate your liver, purify your blood, and prevent all disease, by the use of DR. LANGLEY'S ROOT HERB BITTERS. Sold by all druggists.

AT W. H. DISBROW'S BAZAAR, NO. 100 LIBERTY-ST.—Auction sale of horses, rockaways, depot-wagons, buggies, harness, &c., THIS DAY, at 1 P. M.

BUY MILLER'S HAIR DYE—NATURAL and durable. Large size 75 cents. Sold by druggists. Depot No. 56 Dey-st.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, BABY TENDERS, &c., removed to No. 478 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts. LEWIS P. TIBBALS.

ADDRESS.—POLLAK & SON, MEERSCHAUM manufacturers, No. 692 Broadway, near 4th-st. Pipes cut to order, boiled, mounted and repaired.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7½; commences at 8.
Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, May 8,
will be performed Mosenthal's celebrated five-act drama, entitled
LEAH!
MISS IDA VERNON
will appear, in consequence of Miss Bateman's illness, as
LEAH.
Mr. J. C. COWPER as RUDOLPH.
The cast comprising the names of Messrs. Burnett, Blaisdell, Ralton, Becks, Holmes, Danvers, Rendle, Mrs. Farren, Chapman, Maeder, Miss Burke, Miss Everett, &c., &c.
WEDNESDAY, May 9,
and FRIDAY, May 11,
ROMEO AND JULIET.
THURSDAY, May 10,
and SATURDAY, May 12,
LEAH.
Seats secured six days in advance.
Mr. Wheatley has unfeigned satisfaction in announcing an engagement with the truly great and original tragedian,
CHARLES DILLON,
(which can only be for a limited number of nights,) commencing on
MONDAY EVENING, May 14,
When will be produced, with a superior cast of characters, new scenery, new costumes, and after months of preparation and great outlay, the beautiful and touchingly pathetic drama of
BELPHEGOR
THE MOUNTEBANK,
written expressly for
CHARLES DILLON,
and in which he is universally acknowledged to be
WITHOUT A RIVAL.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE SPECIAL Committee of the Common Council, appointed to act jointly on the resolution providing for repealing all ordinances or resolutions heretofore passed by the Common Council, giving authority to extend the sidewalks and inclose courtyards on any part of the 5th-avenue, will meet in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, in the City Hall, on THURSDAY next, 10th inst., at 12 o'clock, M.

All persons interested in the question of such repeal are hereby notified to be present at the above time and place, without further notification.

LEWIS R. RYERS,
JOHN MOORE,
WM. L. ELY,
BERNARD RILEY,
A. H. KEECH,
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
HUGH O'BRIEN,
ISAAC ROBINSON,
Joint Special Committee.

$1,000.—PARTNER WANTED—IN A bona fide, well-established cash business, manufacturing an article in hardware line; over $1,200 orders on hand. Address J. W. H., Box No. 213 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes; no objections to wait on a lady or do light chamberwork; three years' City reference from her last employer; can be seen at No. 84 West 18th-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IMPORTANT MEDICAL WORK
JUST ISSUED.
CONSUMPTION, SORE THROAT, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA AND CATARRH,
SUCCESSFULLY TREATED BY MEDICATED INHALATIONS.
BY H. P. DILLENBACK, M. D.

This is a beautiful octavo volume of about 350 pages, bound in extra cloth, and illustrated with colored lithographs and engravings.

The work explains the author's mode of practice, and contains a large number of cases successfully treated, many of whom were in advanced stages of consumption, and regarded beyond the power of cure. The chapters upon diseases of the throat, nasal catarrh and tubercular diseases of the lungs cannot fail to be deeply interesting to a very large class of our citizens, especially such as are suffering from or threatened with any of these maladies.

The important and useful information it contains on the art of preserving health, and for the prevention and cure of those frequent attacks of respiratory diseases so common and universally fatal in this country, makes it a work of great value, not only to the professional man, the consumptive invalid, but to every family circle.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

From the Boston Journal.

Dr. Dillenback has a high reputation for his successful treatment of diseases of the throat and lungs by medicated inhalations, and from facts within our own knowledge we think his reputation is well deserved. Thoroughly educated in his profession, and basing his practice upon the most approved school of medicine, he has given to the public and to his medical brethren the rich results of his long and successful experience in the volume now before us. The present work must be of great value, both to the professional man and the general reader, and, we have no doubt, will tend to prevent as well as promote the cure of many cases of throat and lung disease.

From the Boston Congregationalist.

Dr. Dillenback speaks from experience, and with candor. With these diseases the author has had a large and successful experience in this vicinity for some time past, and the latter part of the volume is devoted to "Cures demonstrating the curative power of Medicated Inhalation in Consumption and other diseases of the respiratory organs"—examples which have come under his observation, and which the patients describe with minuteness in their own language. The beautiful paper, and the fine typographical appearance of the work render it a model of neatness.

From the Boston Zion's Herald.

We have read this book with great interest. The first part, describing disease of the air passages, is simple and perspicuous; the latter part, describing many remarkable cures, is interesting. For ourselves, we admire the rules by which all regular physicians are governed, and are totally opposed to that quackery which makes great pretensions, using secret remedies and relying upon the credulity and fears of the people. This book contains the author's remedies, and, so far as we can judge, is reliable, as it is interesting.

From the Boston Olive Branch.

Those who have friends at all inclined to Consumption should lose no time in consulting this important work. We recommend clergymen and others afflicted with sore throat to read what is said, and practice accordingly.

From the Boston Transcript.

In this volume Dr. Dillenback has very ably and clearly set forth his views with regard to the phenomena and management of a class of diseases which are second to none in importance in the entire catalogue of human infirmities. Dr. Dillenback's method of cure is by inhalation; the ingredients and process of administering are fully given in the volume. Numerous well attested cases are recorded, by which complete cures have been effected by his mode of treatment.

From the Worcester Spy.

Dr. Dillenback has become distinguished as one of the ablest advocates and most extensive practitioners of the system of medicated inhalation for diseases of the throat and lungs—a system which, like all new systems in medicine, has met with zealous opposition from a large portion of the profession. The work before us is a scientific defence of the system, divested as much as possible of the technicalities of science, so as to adapt it to the comprehension of the general reader. As such, it has strong claims on the public and the profession, for, in a question so essentially vital to the well-being of the community, it is important that it be thoroughly investigated and well understood.

From the Newburyport Herald.

Medical Inhalation is fast becoming the orthodox mode of treating Consumption, Bronchitis and other affections of the throat and lungs. This volume contains a clear and full exposition of the causes and nature of these diseases, and the correct mode of their treatment. Dr. Dillenback has given his exclusive attention to this class of disorders, and is rightly considered by the profession as the highest authority in everything appertaining to their management.

From the Boston Traveller.

Medicated Inhalation is coming to be considered one of the most, if not the most, efficacious methods of treatment for Pulmonary Consumption, Bronchitis, and similar diseases of the throat and lungs. No small share of this change in public sentiment is owing to the labors and writings of Dr. Dillenback. In this volume Dr. Dillenback has set forth the many advantages of this method of practice, and treated the phenomena and management of these diseases with clearness and perspicuity, and has also recorded numerous cases of remarkable and complete cures which it has been his good fortune to effect.

From the Boston Herald.

This is a handsome volume, in which the newly discovered treatment of consumption, bronchitis, asthma, catarrh and clergyman's sore throat is treated with ability by a scientific and practical physician, who is paying particular attention to this class of most formidable diseases. Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints in their incipient stages should at once procure a copy of this work, in which they will find matter of vital interest.

Dr. Dillenback's work can be obtained at the bookstore of WILLIAM WOOD & CO., No. 61 Walker-st., and at his rooms.

Dr. DILLENBACK has opened an office at No. 113 9th-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York, where he will be in attendance on THURSDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

THOROUGHLY INDEPENDENT OF ALL SPECIAL ECCLESIASTICAL INFLUENCE.—*North British Review.*

ECCE HOMO.

A SURVEY OF THE LIFE AND WORK OF JESUS CHRIST.

By general consent the most remarkable book of recent years.—*Christian Examiner.*

PRICE, $1 50.

Sold by all Booksellers, and mailed, post paid, by the Publishers.

ROBERTS BROTHERS, Boston.

A NEW ILLUSTRATED PAPER!!

The undersigned have the pleasure of announcing that on the 4th of June they will issue the first number of a New Illustrated Journal, to be called "THE MIRROR OF THE TIMES."

Though there are already a large number of Periodical Publications of the kind we propose to issue, and there is therefore no positive necessity for the establishment of another, still, we intend to fill a vacancy in that connection which has long been felt, to the injury of many meritorious sheets.

It is impossible at the present time to obtain any paper of the least merit, for less than Three Dollars per annum, and an illustrated one for not less than Four Dollars. Our intention is, therefore, to issue a Paper of the same size as *Harper's*, or *Frank Leslie's*, the contents of which shall be equal to theirs in merit, and to charge but half of their price, namely, Two Dollars per year. We shall aim to present a weekly history of passing events, illustrated by woodcuts in the highest style of the art, and interspersed with Original Novels, Romances, Tales, Adventures, Concise Biographies, Enjoyable Anecdotes, Wit, Humor, Squibs, Inimitable Caricatures, Literary, Personal and Scientific Items, etc., etc.

In thus charging so small a sum for their paper, the Publishers of the *Mirror of the Times*, expect to be rewarded with a Subscription List which will amply remunerate them for their necessary outlay of both "*Mind and Matter.*"

Subscription Price for one year, $2 00
Subscription Price for Six Months, $1 25.
No *Free* Copies. No advertisements inserted.
Address all Subscriptions and Editorial matter, to W. S. SANDFORD & CO., Publishers, Boston, Mass.

THE ROUND TABLE of next THURSDAY will contain a sketch of "THE BOOK CLUBS OF AMERICA," written by Mr. DAWSON.

Also, Essays, Reviews, Correspondence, Literary Notes, and a critical article upon "The Figure Painters at the Academy."

TO THE CONSUMPTIVE.

Let those who languish under the fatal severity of our climate through any pulmonary complaint, or even those who are in decided consumption by no means despair. There is a safe and sure remedy at hand, and one easily tried. "WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD LIVER OIL AND LIME," without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the article as heretofore used, is endowed, by the phosphate of lime, with a healing property, which renders the oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be exhibited to those who desire to see them. For sale by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston. In New-York by DEMAS BARNES & CO., F. C. WELLS & CO., and W. M. SCHIEFFELIN & CO.

MARIPOSA COMPANY.—HOLDERS OF OLD bonds of this Company, who have not already exchanged their bonds, are notified that the new mortgage bonds and coupon certificates are now ready for delivery at the office of the Company, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York City. Parties will please present their bonds between 10 and 1 o'clock.

FINANCIAL.

GEBHARD

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 141 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS, APRIL 26, 1866	52,000
LOSSES UNPAID	1,095

W. D. WADDINGTON, President.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP OF 1864, 1865, 1866,

Wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

U.S. SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS.
NO. 16 SOUTH 3D-ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
BROKERS IN STOCKS AND GOLD

REMOVAL.

THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
has removed to
NO. 191 BROADWAY, CORNER DEY-ST.

CAPITAL	$153,000 00
SURPLUS, Jan. 1, 1866	125,386 43
Total	278,386 43

FRANCIS P. FURNALD, President.
JOHN W. CHENEY, Secretary.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 5 BOWLING-GREEN,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1866.

The balance of thirty per cent. due on the capital stock of this Company will be payable by stockholders to the Treasurer, at this office, on or before MONDAY, 11th June next.

A quarterly dividend of two and a half per cent. will be paid on 1st June next to stockholders of record on 21st May, free of Government tax.

The books of transfer, at the Agency of the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company, will be closed on SATURDAY, 19th May, and will be reopened for the transfer of full-paid stock on MONDAY, 11th June.

Such stockholders as choose to pay the instalment of thirty per cent. before the closing of the books, will be entitled to receive their dividend on such full-paid stock.

By order of the Board of Directors,
FRANKLIN ALLEN, Secretary.

CHARLES REID & SON.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Norfolk, Va.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and shipment of STAVES and SHINGLES, CORN, COTTON and NAVAL STORES. Refer to
Messrs. Spence, Montague & Co., New-York.
Messrs. Darrell & Nash, New-York.
Messrs. A. H. Solomon & Co., New-York.
Henry A. Susu, Esq., New-York.
C. E. Thorburn, Esq., New-York.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, Baltimore.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
HAVE REMOVED FROM
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX
TO
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue [illegible] letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD

$5,000 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR the apprehension of JOHN ROSS, so called, lately doing business as a broker at No. 44 Exchange-place, in this city, who absconded on the 2d inst., having committed forgeries of bank checks to a large amount. The following is a description of his person: Age, 35; height, 5 feet 9 inches; thin; high cheek bones; sunken cheeks; eyes dark and deep set; hair dark brown; sallow complexion, consumptive in appearance; coughs when speaking; speaks slowly and chews rhubarb; dressed in dark sack overcoat and cassimere hat; is supposed to have in his possession upwards of $[illegible] in money or funds, a portion in compound interest notes. In addition to the above reward for his arrest ten per cent. will be paid on the amount recovered from him.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK,
U. A. MURDOCK, President.
UNION NATIONAL BANK,
EDWARD ARTHUR, President.
NEW-YORK, May 3, 1866.
BARNEY, BUTLER & PARSONS, Attorneys,
Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
RICHMOND, April 28, 1866.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company, held 26th instant, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the President be directed to issue a call for FIVE DOLLARS PER SHARE on the capital stock of the Company, payable on May 10, 1866.

In pursuance of the above resolution, the stockholders of this Company residing in New-York and vicinity, will pay their respective assessments to THE UNION TRUST COMPANY, No. 73 Broadway, New-York, by the date specified, May 10, 1866; said Company being authorized to receipt to them for the same.

J. E. JOHNSTON, President
National Express and Transportation Company,

By order of the President the transfer books will be closed from May 1, 1866, until the payment by the stockholders of the five dollars a share above called.

J. V. H. ALLEN, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, April 23, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE stockholders of this Company, that the option of receiving their dividends in stock or cash, under the resolution of the Board of 11th December, 1865, will cease on and after the 31st of May, 1866, and that such stockholders as do not demand their dividends to be paid to them in stock on or before that day will be thereafter entitled to receive it in cash only.

S. BRADFORD,
Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23, 1866.

DAUPHIN AND SUSQUEHANNA COAL COMPANY.—SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY RAILROAD BONDS.—The Bonds of the Dauphin and Susquehanna Coal Company, now the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad Company, secured by first mortgage, dated the twenty-second day of April, A. D., 1851, and due May 1, 1866, will be purchased at par on the day of their maturity by and at the office of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, No. 227 South Fourth-st., in the City of Philadelphia.

For the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 27, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON the 15th day of May, 1866, the interest upon all certificates of deposit on account of temporary loan (other than those issued for Clearing-house purposes) then outstanding and unpaid, will be reduced to the uniform rate of five per cent. per annum from that date; and all persons then holding such certificates in which a higher rate of interest is specified, are requested to present the same to the officers by whom issued, that other certificates may be substituted therefor.

H. McCULLOCH, Secretary of Treasury.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER CO.,
No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN assessment of two dollars per share has been levied upon the capital stock of the Shelden and Columbian Copper Company, payable on the 18th day of May inst., at the office of the Company. All assessments not promptly paid will be charged interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. No transfer of stock will be allowed after the above date, unless the assessment shall have been paid thereon. By order of the Board.

NEW-YORK, May 3, 1866. S. J. EDWARDS, Sec.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 5, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and Inspectors for next Election, will be held at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, May 14, 1866. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.

J. L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, May 3, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOND-holders and stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 7th day June, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 27, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, the 9th of May, 1866. Transfer books will be closed on the 1st and open on the 10th prox.

SAMUEL A. STRANG, Secretary.

NOTICE—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the SOUTHARD PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held at the Company's office, No. 155 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, 9th May, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year. Transfer books closed from 5th to 10th proximo.

JAMES YEREANCE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 28, 1866.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Association will be held at the Banking House, corner of Nassau and Cedar sts., on MONDAY, May 14, at 12 o'clock.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCK-holders of the New-York and Canada Oil Company for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year will be held on TUESDAY, 8th of May, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at No. 203 Canal-st.

R. C. SCOTT, Secretary.

LAND WARRANTS AND COLLEGE Land Scrip purchased and for sale by
C. & G. WOODMAN,
No. 60 Wall-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beckman-st., Room No. [illegible] floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, May 7, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	108¼	109	June, 7-30	102½	102¾
Coupon, '81	108¾	109	July, 7-30	102½	102¾
5-20 Regist'd, '62	102	102½	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	111½	112
5-20 Coupon, '62	102	102½	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	111¼	111½
5-20 Coupon, '64	102	102½	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	110½	111
5-20 Coupon, '65	102	102½	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	109½	110
10-40 Registered	95½	96	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	108½	109
10-40 Coupon	95½	95¾	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	106½	106¾
Curr'cy Certifcs.	100	100¼	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	104½	105
Gold	128¾	128⅞	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	104¼	104½
August, 7-30	102½	102¾	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	103¾	104

HENRY CLEWS. WM. R. BEND. THEODORE S. FOWLER.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

(Successors to Livermore, Clews & Co.)
BANKERS,
No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEPOSITS IN CURRENCY AND GOLD RECEIVED.

Merchants, Bankers and individuals opening accounts with us will be ALLOWED INTEREST AT THE CURRENT MARKET RATE on all daily balances, subject to check on demand without notice.

U. S. SECURITIES PURCHASED AND FOR SALE.

All kinds on hand, ready for instant delivery, at the lowest market price.

Collections made on Washington and all other points in the Union, with quick returns.

GEO. C. DUNBAR,

No. 46 Pine-st., New-York.

Buys and sells TELEGRAPH and EXPRESS STOCKS, FARM MORTGAGE BONDS and RAILWAY SECURITIES, of every description, not sold at the stock exchanges.

ADAMS EXPRESS (new) stock,
UNITED STATES EXPRESS (new) stock,
AMERICAN EXPRESS (new) stock,
FRACTIONAL SHARES above,
UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH,
NEW-YORK & NEW-HAVEN R. R. CO.,
STOCK and BONDS, &c., &c.,
} wanted.

All Telegraph and Express Stocks on hand ready for immediate delivery.

NEW-YORK, May 7, 1866.
OFFICE JOHNSON ROTARY LOCK CO.,
No. 18 John-st.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING HELD this day, for the election of Trustees, the following stockholders present:

Hon. Chas. G. Cornell,	Chas. K. Herrick, Esq.,
Hon. Wm. M. Tweed,	J. E. Lockwood, Esq.,
Hon. Henry Smith,	W. H. Lockwood, Esq.,
Hon. Edward Jones,	John D. Lawson, Esq.,
Frank G. Johnson, M. D.,	Col. O. L. Shepherd,
R. C. Jackson, Esq.,	W. H. Hampton, Esq.,
Wm. Herrick, Esq.,	C. L. Van Zandt, Esq.,
W. B. Whiteman, Esq.	

A majority being present the following were elected Trustees for the ensuing year:

Hon. Henry Smith,	Ward McLean, Esq.,
Hon. Chas. G. Cornell,	Wm. B. Whiteman,
Hon. Edward Jones.	

And the following inspectors for the election of 1867:
Chas. K. Herrick, Esq. Hon. Wm. M. Tweed,
John D. Lawson, Esq.

At the subsequent meeting of the Board of Trustees, the following gentlemen were elected the Board of Officers for the following year:

Hon. HENRY SMITH, President.
Hon. EDWARD JONES, Vice-President.
J. L. CHAMBERS, Esq., Secretary.
WM. B. WHITEMAN, Treasurer.
FRANK GRANT JOHNSON, M. D., Superintendent.
J. L. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

STOCKS AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 8, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE ROOSEVELT HOSPITAL:

170 shares American Exchange National Bank, $100 each.
141 shares Bank of New-York National Banking Association, $100 each.
250 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each.
74 shares National Bank of North America, $100 each.
140 shares National City Bank, $100 each.
8 shares Chemical National Bank, $100 each.
70 shares Leather Manufacturers' National Bank, $100 each.
72 shares National Mechanics' Banking Association, $50 each.
264 shares Gallatin National Bank, $50 each.
85 shares Union National Bank, $50 each.
108 shares Phœnix National Bank, $20 each.
325 shares Tradesmen's National Bank, $40 each.
$9,000 Hudson River Railroad Company's 1st mortgage bonds, $1,000 each.
50 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Company, $100 each.
50 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Company's scrip, 50 per cent. paid in, $100 each.

ELECTION NOTICE.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 39 South 4th-st., St. Louis, Mo., on MONDAY, the 4th of June next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 5th of May to the 4th of June, inclusive.

J. B. RALSTON, Secretary.

COTTON. $2,000 TO $6,000.

Wanted, a party to loan this sum on a valuable Southern plantation, with growing crop. A commission merchant or cotton broker in New-York preferred. Any one in city or country willing to entertain propositions, will notify Judge WRIGHT, No. 62 Broadway, Office of the General Southern Land Agency.

THOMAS WILDES & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 23 WILLIAM-ST.,

Buy and sell on Commission, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, RAILROAD STOCKS and BONDS, AMERICAN GOLD, INSURANCE STOCKS and SCRIP, and MINING and PETROLEUM STOCKS.

J. LUDLOW DUMONT. ROBERT S. DUMONT.

J. L. DUMONT & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 48 Exchange-place,
NEW-YORK.

Particular attention given to mining and petroleum stocks. Interest allowed on deposits.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,

Issue letters of credit for travelers' use in Europe, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

TO HOLDERS OF INDIANA 2 1-2 AND 5 PER CENT. STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given to holders of Indiana 2½ per cent. and 5 per cent. State Stocks that the State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners of Indiana will, on the 29th day of June next, pay, pro rata, first to the holders of 2½ per cent. Certificates of Stock, the amount of money then on hand belonging to the State Debt Sinking Fund, and after all of said 2½ per cent. Stocks are fully redeemed, then to the holders of 5 per cent. Certificates of Stock, after they are surrendered at the office of the Agent of State, in the City of New-York.

Holders of said Stock who desire to accept the per centum of principal which the fund set apart for this purpose will then pay, are required to notify the Agent of State, at his office, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June next, at which time and place the per centum will be paid.

JOHN I. MORRISON, Treas. of State,
T. B. McCARTY, Aud. of State,
GEO. A. BUSKIRK, Agent of State,
Ex-Officio State Debt Sink. Fund. Com.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 39 WILLIAM-ST., April 27, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED up to May 10, at 12 noon, by the New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company for $100,000 of their 7 per cent. improvement bonds. The bonds are for $1,000 each, interest payable January and July, and principal on the 1st day of July, 1876. All proposals must be in writing, addressed "New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company, care of M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William-st. Proposals for Improvement Bonds." The Company reserves the right to reject any or all bids. For further information, apply to the fiscal agents of the Company, M. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 39 William-st. By order of the Board. F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 8, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-holders of this Company for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on FRIDAY, the 8th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 o'clock M. The transfer books will be closed on the 8th day of May and opened on the 12th day of June next.

C. W. DURANT, President.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW YORK, April 4, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR MANAGERS of this Company will be held at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st., on TUESDAY, the 8th day of May next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock (noon) until 2 o'clock P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 16th day of May next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board. ISAAC N. SEYMOUR,
Treasurer.

AN ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, for the election of five Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 10 Barclay-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of May inst. The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock and closed at 2 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed on the 19th inst. and until after the election.

ROBERT J. HUBBARD, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the Marietta Mining Company for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the undersigned, No. 33 Broad-st., on TUESDAY, June 5, 1866, at 12 o'clock.

ALLAN HAY, President.

$40,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage, on first-class real estate in this City. Apply to JOHN T. IRVING, No. 24 Pine-st., third floor.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
CORNER 4TH-AVENUE AND 27TH-STREET,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, May 5, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE DOLLARS PER share (free from Government Tax) has THIS DAY been declared on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at this office, on and after FRIDAY, the 18th inst., to those who were Stockholders on the closing of the books, May 1, 1866.

The Transfer Books will reopen on the 19th inst.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has been declared, free from Government tax, payable on the 15th inst. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. W. A. HALL, Treasurer.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.

Will sell on THURSDAY, May 10, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., by order of Simeon Draper, United States Cotton Agent,

1,500 BALES UPLAND AND GULF COTTON.

The above Cotton has been classed and sampled by G. W. Amory, and may be seen in the bale at the Continental Stores, Brooklyn, and by sample at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 112 Pearl-st., New-York, two days before the sale.

SALE OF STEAM GRIST MILL AT THE CAVALRY DEPOT, GIESBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17, 1866.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold on the premises, at public auction, under the direction of Capt. George T. Browning, A. Q. M., on WEDNESDAY, May 23, at 12 o'clock M., the following described public property, to wit:

ONE (1) STEAM GRINDING AND FEED MILL, (frame, with massive granite foundations,) 40 by 80 feet, with coal, hay and engine houses attached, all constructed of the very best material, and in the most substantial manner.

Also, at the same time and place, the machinery and appliances of the mill consisting of

ONE (1) ENGINE, OF 100-HORSE POWER, with cylinder of twenty-two (22) inches diameter and twenty-four (24) inches stroke, set upon a heavy cast-iron bed-plate, with cold and hot water pumps and heater, and a cast-iron fly-wheel, with driving-pulley, of the same material, ten (10) feet in diameter and twenty-four (24) inches face, with Judson's patent governor.

TWO (2) BOILERS OF 60-HORSE POWER EACH, made of the best boiler-iron, five-sixteenths (5-16) of an inch in thickness, five (5) feet in diameter, and fourteen (14) feet five (5) inches in length; each boiler containing seventy-six (76) lap-welded flues, each three (3) and one-fourth (¼) inches in diameter, with all the requisite appendages.

TEN (10) PAIRS OF REED'S PATENT BUCKINGHAM THIRTY (30) INCHES SPRING MILLS, constructed of solid French burr millstone, and set in heavy, well-balanced frames, with hay-cutters, elevators and conveyors sufficient to cut and handle the hay, grain and prepared feed on the most economical and labor-saving plan.

The shafting is of finished wrought iron, and the pulleys of cast-iron, faced and balanced, with hangers and boxes, sufficient to drive ten (10) pairs of burrs, &c. The main driving-belt is of four (4) ply rubber, and twenty-four (24) inches wide. The belts for driving the mills, &c., are of the best oak-tanned, patent stretched leather.

The engine, boilers, machinery, and fixtures of every description, are of the very best materials and workmanship, and are still in excellent condition and fine working order, the mill having been in operation only about fifteen months.

If deemed advisable by the agent of the Government on the day of sale, the buildings will be sold separately.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Purchasers will be required to remove their property before the first (1st) day of July next, unless otherwise arranged with the owner of the grounds.

A boat for Giesboro will leave the 6th-st. wharf every hour during the day of sale.

Any further information that may be desired will be given upon application, in person or by letter, to Capt. GEORGE T. BROWNING, A. Q. M., Giesboro, or to this office.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. in charge 1st Div. Q. M. G. O.

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
NEW-YORK, May 5, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, at Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner Laight and Washington sts., New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of May next, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., certain quantities of non-regulation and condemned clothing and equipage, consisting of say about

9,000 Uniform Coats,	7,800 Knapsacks,
500 Uniform Jackets,	8,000 Haversacks,
7,500 Great Coats,	8,000 Canteens,
600 Trousers,	1,600 Leather Stocks,
500 Caps,	20 Drawers,
130 Shoes,	100 Shirts,
4,000 Stockings,	50 Bedsacks,
200 Gaiters,	300 Mittens,
3,000 Leggings,	250 Cap Covers,
16,000 Knit Blouses,	20 Pickaxes,
600 Flannel Frock Coats,	270 Mess Pans,
1,000 Blankets, Woolen,	100 Camp Kettles,
60 Blankets, Rubber,	60 Spades,
40,000 lbs. Hospital Tents and Flies,	30,000 lbs. Common Tents,
	38,000 Shelter Tents, &c.

30,000 lbs. Wall Tents and Flies.

and various small articles of clothing and equipage. Samples of the above articles can be seen at the depot, and further information obtained.

Terms cash, in Government funds. Ten per cent. down, and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within three days of sale, under forfeiture of the goods and ten per cent.

Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
D. Q. M. General U. S. A.

SALE OF SPADES, SHOVELS &c.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1866.

Will be sold at auction, under the direction of Capt. D. G. Thomas, military storekeeper at clothing depot, Armory-square, this city, on MONDAY, May 14, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M.,

17,000 spades, new;
5,500 short-handled and 1,500 long-handled shovels, new, and
90 Sibley tents, worn.

These spades and shovels are from the best manufacturers, and many of them are in original packages.

Tents will be sold singly, spades and shovels in lots of twelve, with the privilege of twelve dozen. Five days are allowed purchasers to remove their goods.

In addition to the above, there will be sold, at the same time and place, the following articles, viz.:

6,875 felling axes, with handles.
250 felling axes, without handles.
3,775 picks, with handles.
600 picks, without handles.

Terms cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-General and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot Washington.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.,

Office No. 7 Pine-street.
THURSDAY, May 10,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
287 VALUABLE LOTS AT FLATBUSH,
Being part of the estate of the late Dr. Vanderveer.

These lots lie nearly in the centre of the village of Flatbush, about half a mile from the new Prospect Park, about 550 yards from the Flatbush-Avenue Railroad, 525 yards from the Brooklyn and Canarsie Railroad, the cars of which roads run through the village to and from Fulton Ferry every 15 minutes. This property is about four miles from Fulton Ferry, is beautifully situated on high and level grounds, and commands a fine view. It will be sold in sections of from eight to twelve lots. Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneers.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,

Removed for convenience of sale.

On WEDNESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at salesrooms No. 91 Liberty-st., a general assortment of parlor, chamber, library and dining-room furniture; carpets, oil-cloths, china and glassware, mirrors, kitchen utensils, &c. Catalogues at sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on TUESDAY, May 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 298 5th-av., near 30th-st.:

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MADE BY ROUX and MEEKS—Consisting of velvet carpets, large mantel and pier glasses, rosewood suite, covered in white satin brocade; do. green; fancy sewing chair, covered in yellow satin brocade; rosewood suite covered in silk plush, heavy silk and lace curtains, rosewood carved etagere, real bronzes and clocks, ormolu and bronze chandeliers and brackets, rosewood piano-forte, made by Chickering.

DINING-ROOM—Carved oak buffet, centre-tables and chairs, green morocco to match, made by Roux; worsted delaine curtains, china and glassware, &c.

BEDROOM—Rosewood suite in crimson brocade; rosewood suite covered in green reps; lounge, crapeau chairs, &c.; rosewood bedsteads, dressing-bureaus, wardrobes; suite in mahogany, mattresses, suite hair-cloth, mahogany extension-table, sideboard, kitchen-ware, and other furniture.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT MILBURN, UNION COUNTY, N. J., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 8, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

MILBURN.—A suburban residence and 45 acres of land pleasantly situated at Union, N. J., within two miles of the Milburn depot, on the Morris and Essex Railroad, 17 miles or one hour from New-York. The house is two stories, with wing, and contains 19 rooms and cellar, neatly finished and in good order, with fine prospect and all necessary outbuildings. Farmer's cottage, new, with seven rooms; 38 acres under cultivation, with good soil and well fenced. The garden is beautifully laid out with flowers, shrubbery and vegetables; garden now being attended to; good well of water. Well arranged for a gentleman's residence. 4 miles from Elizabeth and 7 miles from Newark. Also, 7 acres turf meadow some distance from the above, which will be sold at the same time and place.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY RAILROAD AT BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1866.

The attention of capitalists seeking a profitable investment, is invited to this sale.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General, (Division of River and Rail Transportation,) at Washington, D. C., until the first day of June next, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purchase of all the right, title and interest of the United States, in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.

The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water-stations, turntables, bridges, &c., the railroad materials and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling-stock, cars, machinery and other equipment.

The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States.

This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.

This route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.

The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. Boats on the river now charge, it is stated, for freight to Brownsville, as high as $5 per barrel, and for passengers $15 each.

The road is five feet gauge, good ties, T rail, and full spiked.

More particular description of the property can be obtained at this office, or at that of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, at New-Orleans.

A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies, whenever required, at the rates paid by Government at the time to the New-York Central Railroad.

The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government.

Ten per cent. cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed to the Division of River and Rail Transportation, Quartermaster-General's office, Washington, D. C.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,

ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., in charge Fourth Division, Q. M. G. O.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

AT NO. 167 BROADWAY, NEAR CORTLANDT-ST.—Closing sale of choice plants, of the importation of Mons. Magne, consisting of standard, perpetual and moss roses, fruit trees, apricots, shrubs, camelias, azelias, bulbous roots, the whole presenting the most varied assortment of hardy plants; all true to name, color and illustration. Every lot selected with great care for this market. Sale peremptory. Terms cash. In connection with this sale many plants will be offered which are not on the catalogue.

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 9th and 10th, at 11 o'clock.

AUCTION SALES.

CORPORATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Public notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will offer for sale at public auction, on MONDAY, May 21, 1866, at noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, in the City of New-York, the following real estate:

1. Gore of land north side of Chambers-st., near William-st.
2. Parcel of land east side of Corlears-st., between Front and Water sts.
3. Block bounded by Hoboken, West and Canal sts.
4. Lot north side of 35th-st., near 3d-av.
5. Lot north side of 56th-st., near 8th-av.
6. Two lots north and south sides of 49th-st., on east Lexington-av.
7. Six lots, north and south sides 58th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
8. Two blocks of land between 67th and 68th sts., 4th, Madison and 5th avs.
9. Seventy-four lots between 51st and 57th sts., 3d and 4th avs.
10. Two lots west side of 4th-av., between 75th and 76th sts.
11. Thirty-eight lots 77th and 78th sts., 4th and 5th avs.
12. Thirty-five lots 79th and 80th sts., 4th and 5th avs.
13. Thirty-four lots 81st and 82d sts., Madison and 5th avs.
14. Two lots south side 82d-st., near 4th-av.
15. One lot southwest corner 130th-st. and 12th-av.
16. Two lots north side 79th-st., south side 80th-st., near 3d-av.
17. Eight lots west side of 9th-av., 94th and 95th sts.
18. Lot east side of 2d-av., near 78th-st.
19. Thirty-seven lots south side 79th-st. and 3d and 4th avs.
20. Forty-five lots 74th and 75th sts., 3d and 4th avs.

Warrantee deeds will be given.

Lithographic maps may be obtained at the Comptroller's Office, Hall of Records, on or after May 10 next.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money, and the auctioneer's fee of twenty dollars on each lot, to be paid at the Comptroller's Office each day immediately after the sale. Twenty per cent. on June 1 next, when the deeds will be ready for delivery; and the balance, (seventy per cent.,) or any portion thereof, at the option of the purchaser, may remain on bond and mortgage for five years from June 1, 1866, with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly. The amount on bond and mortgage may be paid off at any time within the five years, on giving one month's notice to the Comptroller; or it may be paid in installments of not less than five hundred dollars, on any day when interest is due within the five years.

The sale will be continued from day to day until the whole property is disposed of.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, HALL OF RECORDS,
April 19, 1866.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

BY JAMES M. MILLER,
Office, No. 28 Pine-st.
TUESDAY, May 8.

At 1 o'clock, on the premises, in the Town of Hackensack, under the direction of John Terheun, Esq., Executor of John I. Terheun, deceased,

50 lots of land located on Main and Park streets and Maple and Hackensack avenues.

Also, 7 acres of good tillable land and about 17 acres of wood land near Hackensack, N. J. The building lots offer some of the finest sites for dwellings, and are in the midst of the best residences in the place and within five minutes' walk of the upper railroad station.

Maps and full particulars at the office.

Trains leave foot of Chambers-st. at 8:30 A. M., and 12:15 noon.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION, MAY 9, 1866.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1866.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will hold their thirty-seventh auction sale of coal on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of May, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at their new salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, at which time they will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers,

FROM 15,000 TO 20,000 TONS

of fresh-mined Scranton coal, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of May inst.

The sale will be positive; each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of or on behalf of the Company. The conditions will be fully made known at the time of sale.

TERMS—Fifty cents per ton, in current funds, payable on the day of sale, and the balance, with the Government tax of seven cents per ton, in current funds, within ten days thereafter, at the office of the Company.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

Will be sold at Newbern, North Carolina, a large amount of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores. Sale to commence on the 15th day of May, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue daily until all the property, the principal classes of which are given below, is sold:

Iron and Brass Guns, Gun Carriages, Harness, Saddles, Halters, Bridles, Blankets, Wheels, Old Iron, Lead, Smiths', Armorers' and Saddlers' Tools, Old Leather, Sling Carts, Gins complete, Infantry Equipments, Implements for Field and Siege Guns, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Correct lists of articles to be sold will be furnished upon application to this office.

By order of Brevet Major-Gen. A. B. DYER,
Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.
JASPER MYERS,
Brevet Captain Ordnance Department, U. S. A.
ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, NEWBERN.

FARM AT AUCTION.

A splendid grazing farm, situated in the Township of Monroe, Orange County, State of New-York, four miles from the Hudson River, west of Fort Montgomery, containing three hundred acres, one hundred and thirty-three of which are farm lands, and one hundred and sixty-seven wood land, together with the large and new dwelling-house, containing 15 rooms and cellar; also two barns, one entirely new; corn-crib, &c.

The above property will be sold at public auction, at the Orange Hotel, in the City of Newburgh, on MONDAY, May 21, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M. Terms, 10 per cent. at the time of sale, 30 per cent. on the 10th day of June, when the deed will be ready for delivery, and the balance on bond and mortgage, at the option of the purchaser, for 3 or 5 years, at 7 per cent. For further particulars apply to THOMAS T. FERRIS, Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, or S. W. FULLERTON, Esq., Newburgh, where map can be seen.

R. MILLSPAUGH, Auctioneer.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer—Office No. 91 Liberty-st.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On FRIDAY, May 11, at No. 96 Lexington-av., including parlors, chambers, dining-room and kitchen; mirrors, brocatel and lace curtains, velvet and tapestry carpets, oil-cloths, china and glassware, kitchen, &c. Catalogues at sale

---

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 19 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, May 3, 1866.

BY DIRECTION OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL and the Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the East, I will sell at public auction, on the 10th day of May, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the premises, the buildings lately constituting the United States Lansingburgh Hospital, between Troy and Lansingburgh, viz.:

One administration building, 128 feet long, by 40 wide, two stories high; twelve wards, entire length 11,344 feet long by 20 wide; one kitchen, 101 feet long by 40 wide; one mess-room, 144 feet long by 25 wide; one mess-room, 132 feet long by 32 wide; one quartermaster's and commissary's storehouse, 104 feet long by 32 wide; one laundry, 48 feet long by 32 wide; one bakery, 48 feet long by 32 wide; one dead-house, 43 feet long by 24 wide; quarters for surgeon, 40 feet long by 24 wide; quarters for assistant surgeon, 40 feet long by 24 wide; stable, 30 feet long by 20 wide; and two large and two small privies. Also, the covered walks connecting the different buildings.

There will also be sold all of the water-closet fixtures, washing apparatus, one large oven, one pump and all of the lead and iron pipe used for service, supply and soil pipe in the hospital.

The buildings will be sold separately, with the privilege of five where there are that number of the same size.

Terms of sale cash. A deposit of 10 per cent. of bid to be made with the auctioneer at the time of sale, and the balance on rendition of account.

The buildings are of wood, and were built in 1864. They must be removed as soon as practicable, at the cost and risk of the purchaser. The covered walks will be sold by the running foot.

The water-closet fixtures and washing apparatus will be sold separately, with the privilege of the entire lot in all of the wards.

The lead and iron pipe to be sold by the pound as it is buried in the ground, to be dug up at the expense of the purchaser, weighed and delivered by the Quartermaster's agent, and paid for on his certificate.

Further information in regard to the nature and condition of the property, kind of materials and situation, can be had of Capt. W. A. Van Vliet, Quartermaster's Agent, at No. 467 Broadway, Albany, or of the undersigned, at this office.

The Government reserves the right of declining all bids, if they are considered unfair or disadvantageous.

R. C. MORGAN,
Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 19 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, April 30, 1866.

BY DIRECTION OF THE QUARTERmaster-General and the Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the East, I will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, May 8, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the premises on Mill-st., Newark, N. J., the buildings heretofore constituting the U. S. "Ward" General Hospital in that city, viz.:

One administration building, 132 feet long by 38 feet wide. One mess hall, with wings, 400 feet long by 38 feet wide. Seventeen wards, entire length, 3,179 feet by 24 feet wide. One guard-house and prison, 120 feet long by 24 feet wide. One operating room, 30 by 10. One laundry and boiler house, 90 by 24. One knapsack house, 70 by 24. One officers' mess-house, 16 by 24. One dead-house, 40 by 20. One tank-house (octagonal, 2 stories high,) with tank of 12,000 gallons capacity. One engine and pump house, 15 by 15. One stable and ambulance shed, 50 by 24. Four water-closets, each 20 by 10. The buildings are of wood, and were erected in the Summer of 1865.

There will also be sold 2 steam pumps with boilers, 2 cauldron furnaces, 3 ranges, (one Harrison's Kitchener, 7 feet long and 4 high,) 1 large oven and baking apparatus, (bread troughs, bins, pans, &c.), all the water-closet fixtures; washing and bathing apparatus; also all the lead and iron pipe used for service, supply and soil pipe in the hospital; also the fence inclosing the entire premises, 5,740 feet long.

The buildings will be sold separately, with the privilege of five, where there are that number of the same size.

Terms of sale CASH. A deposit of five per cent. of bid to be made with the auctioneer at time of sale, and the balance paid on rendition of account.

The buildings must be removed as soon as practicable, and at the risk of the purchaser.

The water-closet fixtures, washing and bathing apparatus, will be sold in each ward separately, with the privilege of the entire lot in all the wards. The lead and iron pipe to be sold by the pound, as they lie buried in the ground, to be dug up at the expense of the purchaser, weighed and delivered by the Quartermaster's agent, and paid for on his certificate.

Further information in regard to the nature and kind of materials, and their situation and condition, can be had of the undersigned.

The Government reserves the right of declining all bids offered, if they are considered unfair or disadvantageous.

R. C. MORGAN,
Bret. Maj. and A. Q. M.

FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION, AT THE CITY HALL.

On TUESDAY, May 15, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, with adequate security:

The lease of the ferry now established from the foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York, to Jersey City, N. J., for a term of ten years, from the 1st day of June, 1866.

The lease of the ferry now established from the foot of 42d-st., New-York, to Weehawken, N. J., for a term of ten years, from the 1st day of November, 1866.

The lease of the ferry to be established from the basin at the foot of Spring-st., North River, to any point on the New-Jersey shore that may be found practicable, for a term of ten years from the 1st day of June, 1866.

The said ferry leases will be sold with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York.

Also, at the same time and place, the lofts over Franklin Market, for a term of five years.

Also, the upper half of pier at foot of Stanton-st., East River, for a term of ten years.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, April 10, 1866.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on TUESDAY, May 8, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the private stable, No. 124 West 35th-st., elegant private establishment of a gentleman going abroad, comprising, viz.:

A superior pair of carriage horses, about 16 hands high, dark brown, and very handsome and stylish, 8 years old.
A bay mare, very fast.
A sorrel saddle horse, 5 years old.
One Germantown rockaway, built by Miner & Stevens.
One victoria, built by Wood Bros.
One set double harness, heavy.
One set double harness.
And other stable furniture, harness, bits, bridles, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNDERWRITERS' SALE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
WILL SELL ON
THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1866,
At 11 o'clock, A. M.,
AT EMPIRE STORES,
Near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn,
Under Port Warden's Inspection.
2,612 BALES CALCUTTA JUTE,
Ex ship SIMLA.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer.
Late Salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.,
Salesroom No. 62 Liberty-st., near Broadway.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, CHINA AND GLASSWARE, &c.

THEALL & CURTIS will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, May 9, 1866, at 10½ o'clock, at their new salesroom, No. 62 Liberty-st., between Broadway and Nassau-st., a general assortment of rosewood, walnut, oak and mahogany parlor suites in satin, reps, &c., French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, etageres, secretary and library bookcase, centre, card and fancy tables, extension dining tables, buffets, sideboards, chairs and easy chairs, sofas, lounges, enameled bedroom suites, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, hair and straw mattresses, French plate pier and mantel mirrors, a large lot of Aubusson velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, French china and glassware, damask and lace curtains; also, a general assortment of kitchen utensils, &c.

ALSO,

At 12 o'clock, a fine rosewood, double round cornered piano forte, Nunns & Clark, makers; one mahogany piano forte, Dubois, maker.

Catalogues at the auctioneer's office, No. 62 Liberty-st., near Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 118TH AND 119TH STS., NEAR CENTRAL PARK, AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following described real estate, viz.:

118TH-ST.—Two lots on north side, between 6th and 7th avs.

119TH-ST.—Two lots on south side, between 6th and 7th avs.

These lots lie well, and are between the two proposed grand drives leading from the Central Park.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT CLIFTON, S. I.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway: 24 valuable lots and Swiss cottage on St. Mary's and New-York avenues, Clifton, Staten Island—lots Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, with the two-story Swiss ornamental frame cottage thereon, will be sold together. The cottage is about 50x35 feet, with a good cellar; has gas, hot and cold water introduced, and the grounds are surrounded with ornamental shade-trees. This property is only eight minutes' walk from Vanderbilt's Landing, and three-quarters of an hour from the City Hall, New-York. The lots average 25 feet front and rear, by 125 to 145 feet on each side.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 113TH AND 114TH STS., AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

113TH-ST.—Five lots on north side of 113th-st., 118 feet west of Avenue A, each 25x100 feet 10 inches.

114TH-ST.—Five lots on south side of 113th-st., 113 feet west of Avenue A, each 25x100 feet 10 inches. 114th-st. is opened, curbed and guttered.

AUCTION NOTICE.

THIS DAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK, BY
UNDERHILL, THORNE & CO.,
(Successors to Lockwood Bro. & Underhill,)
No. 69 Leonard-st., second door from Church-st.
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF
STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, SHIRTS and DRAWERS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &C.
Particular attention invited.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

DISBROW'S HORSE AND CARRIAGE BAZAAR,
No. 100 Liberty-st.

W. H. DISBROW will sell at auction THIS DAY, at 1 P. M., several horses; also, a variety of new and second-hand rockaways, depot wagons, top and no top buggies; also, single and double harness, saddles, bridles, &c.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post office.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, REMOVED FOR CONVENIENCE OF SALE.—MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, TUESDAY, May 8, at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture, comprising elegant rosewood and black walnut parlor suites, in plush, brocatel and reps, velvet, Brussels and three-ply carpets, dining-room furniture, extension-tables, wardrobes, bookcases, sofas, oak and black walnut buffets, curled hair mattresses, paillasses, French plate mirrors, wardrobes, hall stands, kitchen furniture, crockery and glassware, &c., &c.

ALSO,

Office furniture, desks, matting, oil-cloths, letter-presses, &c., &c.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE DWELLING ON EAST 48TH-ST. AT AUCTION—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, May 8, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,

EAST 48TH-ST.—The three-story brown-stone high-stoop house and lot, No. 132 East 48th-st., 200 feet 8 inches west of 2d-av.; house about 18 feet 8 inches front by 50 feet in depth, in good order, and contains all the conveniences; lot 18.8x100.5; rented until May 1, 1867, at $1,500 per annum; one-half of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers,

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION IN BROOKLYN.—A full assortment of fine household furniture and carpets (Brussels and ingrain) for parlor, bedroom and kitchen will be sold at auction at No. 144 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, on TUESDAY MORNING, 8th inst., at half-past ten.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

COPARTNERSHIP.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1866.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name of CAMMANN, TITUS & CRARY, for the purpose of transacting a general stock commission and banking business, at No. 22 Exchange-place.

OSWALD CAMMANN, JR.,
THOS. F. TITUS,
Member New-York Stock Exchange.
CHAS. F. CRARY.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a Limited Partnership for the transaction of a general Foreign and Domestic Mercantile Exchange and Commission Business, has been entered into by and between HERMAN R. BALTZER, residing at Southfield, in the County of Richmond, and State of New-York, and WILLIAM G. TAAKS, residing in the City, County and State of New-York, and BANK FUR HANDEL UND INDUSTRIE," a Banking Corporation, located at Darmstadt, in the Grand Duchy of Hesse Germany, and WILLIAM L. DEICHMANN, GUSTAV MEVISSEN, ABRAHAM OPPENHEIM and JACOB VOM RATH, all residing in the City of Cologne, in the Kingdom of Prussia, Germany, pursuant to and by virtue of the first title of the fourth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York and the acts amendatory thereof.

The name or firm under which the said partnership is to be conducted is BALTZER & TAAKS.

The general nature of the business intended to be transacted by the said partnership is a general foreign and domestic mercantile exchange and commission business.

The names of all the general and special partners interested in the said partnership are the said Herman R. Baltzer, William G. Taaks, Bank fur Handel und Industrie, William L. Deichmann, Gustav Mevissen, Abraham Oppenheim and Jacob Vom Rath, in which partnership the said Herman R. Baltzer and William G. Taaks are the general partners, and the said Bank fur Handel und Industrie, William L. Deichmann, Gustav Mevissen, Abraham Oppenheim and Jacob Vom Rath are the special partners, and their respective places of residence are as follows: that is to say, the said Herman R. Baltzer resides in the town of Southfield, County of Richmond, and State of New-York; the said William G. Taaks resides in the City, County and State of New-York in the United States of America; and the said Bank fur Handel und Industrie is located and resident at Darmstadt, in the Grand Duchy of Hesse Germany; and the said William L. Deichmann, Gustav Mevissen, Abraham Oppenheim and Jacob Vom Rath all reside in the City of Cologne, in the Kingdom of Prussia, Germany.

The said Bank fur Handel und Industrie, as one of the said special partners, has contributed to the common stock of the said copartnership the sum of one hundred and eleven thousand one hundred and eleven dollars and eleven cents; and the said William L. Deichmann, one of the said special partners, has contributed to the common stock of the said copartnership the sum of twenty-two thousand two hundred and twenty-two dollars and twenty-three cents; and the said Gustav Mevissen, Abraham Oppenheim and Jacob Vom Rath, three of the said special partners, have each contributed to the common stock of the said copartnership the sum of twenty-two thousand two hundred and twenty-two dollars and twenty-two cents in United States currency, making the amount contributed in the aggregate by the said special partners the sum of two hundred thousand dollars in United States currency.

The period at which the said partnership is to commence is the twentieth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and the said copartnership is to continue until and terminate upon the thirty-first day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

Dated New-York, April 20, 1866.

H. R. BALTZER,
W. G. TAAKS.
BANK FUR HANDEL UND INDUSTRIE,
By JOSEPH LAROCQUE, Attorney.
WILLIAM L. DEICHMANN,
By JOSEPH LAROCQUE, Attorney.
GUSTAV MEVISSEN,
By JOSEPH LAROCQUE, Attorney.
ABRAHAM OPPENHEIM,
By JOSEPH LAROCQUE, Attorney.
JACOB VOM RATH,
By JOSEPH LAROCQUE, Attorney.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of FREDERICI, ASCOUGH & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

CARLOS F. FREDERICI,
THEODORE G. ASCOUGH,
WILLIAM E. STROUD.

NEW-YORK, April 20, 1866.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1866.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of M. & H. CLARKSON, for the transaction of a strictly brokerage business in foreign exchange and gold, at No. 54 Wall-st.

MONTGOMERY CLARKSON,
HOWARD CLARKSON.

THE FIRM OF GORDON & RHA, HERETOFORE doing business at No. 444 Water-st., in New-York City, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. Debts due to said firm may be paid to either of the undersigned.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1866.

I HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED MR. WILLIAM LEMMON as a partner in my business, which will hereafter be conducted under the style of RUFUS HATCH & CO.

RUFUS HATCH, No. 17 Broad-st.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1866.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX, ON SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000, BY THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK. Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

DRY GOODS.

GEORGE A. HEARN,
No. 425 Broadway,
WILL OFFER FOR SALE,
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 7,
THE LARGEST AND MOST EXTENSIVE
ASSORTMENT
OF
REAL INDIA CAMELS-HAIR SHAWLS
in this country,
AND AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

RICH PARIS CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS will be offered on and after MONDAY, May 7, at a GREAT SACRIFICE.

Also, a large and elegant assortment of our own manufacture, including our entire stock of Spring CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, BASQUES, SACQUES, &c., at retail, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, cor. Grand-st.

MOURNING GOODS.

Black Bareges, Grenadines, Alpacas, Mohairs, Silks, Bombazines, De Laines, Poplins, Shawls, Cloaks, Mantillas, Gloves, Parasols, Hosiery, Collars, Vails, &c. Also, White and Part Mourning Goods and Traveling Dress Goods, in great variety,

AT REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, cor. Grand-st.
Nos 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

RICH LYONS SILKS,

Plain Colors, Black and Fancy. Also, Rich Silk Robes—a fine assortment for Spring. Also, fashionable LOW-PRICED SILKS, in great variety, at retail.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, cor. Grand-st.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT, Breakfast Robes and Caps, Robes de Chambre, Waists, Chemises, Corsets, Corset Covers, Ladies and Children's Underclothing, Children's and Infants' Wardrobes, &c., &c.

AT REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, cor Grand-st.
Nos 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

RICH LACE SHAWLS, CAPES, FLOUNCINGS, Hdkfs. Collars, Sets, Barbes, &c., &c. Also, Black and White Llama Lace Shawls, Embroideries, &c.

AT REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, cor. Grand-st.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, BROCAtels, Reps, Damasks, Chain Laines, Plushes, Chintzes, Cornices, Bands, Tassels, and Upholstery Goods, and fixtures of every kind. Window Shades, Table and Piano Covers, &c., &c.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION given to the Furnishing and Fitting Up of Houses, Steamboats and Hotels.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, cor. Grand-st.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

ORGANDIES, GRENADINES, MOZAMBIQUES, Percales, Jaconets, Poplins, Alpacas, Challies, Mohairs, De Laines, Prints, Printed Linens and Fashionable DRESS GOODS FOR SPRING, in every variety, at Retail, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, cor. Grand-st.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, TIES, SCARFS, Parasols, Silk and Woolen Drawers, Vests, &c. A fine assortment at Retail,

AT REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, cor. Grand-st.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 to 49 CATHARINE-ST.

VELVET CARPETS, TAPESTRIES, Brussels and Ingrain Carpetings, Stair Carpets, Oil-cloths, Rugs, Mats, Matting, Rods, &c.,

AT REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

W. K. PEYTON,
NOS. 272 AND 274 BOWERY,
Offers the following
BARGAINS,
PURCHASED CHIEFLY AT AUCTION, AND VERY MUCH UNDER THE ACTUAL COST AND REAL VALUE OF THE GOODS.

SILKS! SILKS!! SILKS!!!

BLACK SILKS (rich lustre) only $1 25 and $1 50.
HEAVY GRO GRAIN SILKS, only $1 62½, $1 75, $2 to $2 50.
BLACK AND WHITE CHECK SILKS, only $1, $1 12½, $1 25 to $1 50.
FANCY CHECK and STRIPED SILKS, only $1, $1 12½, $1 25 to $1 75.
PLAIN SILKS, NEW COLORS, at $1 25, $1 37½, to $1 50.
RICH TAFFETA SILKS, new colors, at $1 75, $2, $2 25 to $2 50.
EXTRA WIDE AND HEAVY BLACK GRO GRAIN AND GRO DE PARIS SILKS, for mantles.

FANCY DRESS GOODS.

NEAT CHECKED MOHAIRS, only 25c. per yard.
SATIN-FACED MOZAMBIQUES, only 30c., 35c. and 40c. per yard.
WHITE AND BUFF GROUND POPLINS, double fold, only 35c., 37½c. per yard.
SILK-STRIPE JASPE VALENCIAS, only 50c., cost over 70c. to import.
SILK-STRIPED AND PLAID SUMMER TISSUES, at 35c. to 50c.
ELEGANT FOULARD POPLINS, very choice, at 50c. and 60c.

PLAIN DRESS GOODS.

PRINCESS CLOTHS, POPLINS, ALPACAS, ALL-WOOL DELAINES, TAMARTINES, FLORENTINES, HERNANI BEREGES, TISSUES and GRENADINES, just received.

MOURNING DRESS GOODS.

AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK JUST PURCHASED. Lupin's Bombazines, Cretonne Poplins, Tamise, Empress Crapes, Alpacas, all wool Delaines, &c.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND CLOAKINGS.

ALL WOOL CASSIMERES, for boys' suits, at $1, sold last year at $2.
FANCY CASSIMERES, ALL WOOL, at $1 25, $1 37½ and $1 50—100 per cent. less than last year's prices.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH CLOAKING CLOTHS, at $2 and upwards.

PRINTS, MUSLINS, LINENS.

FAST COLOR PRINTS, at 12½c. and 15c. per yard.
BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED MUSLINS, from 12½c. to 25c.
REAL RUSSIA CRASHES, at 12½c., 14c. and 15c. per yard.
SCOTCH HUCKABUCK, at 20c., 22c., 25c. and 30c.
HUCK TOWELS, at $2, $2 25, $2 50 and $3 per dozen.
HALF BLEACHED TABLE LINENS, at 75c., 80c., 85c. and 90c. per yard.
SATIN DAMASK TABLE LINENS, at $1 25 worth $1 75.
DAMASK AND SPOT NAPKINS, at $2 50 to $8 50 per dozen.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS (ladies') at $1 50 and $2 per dozen.
HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS (ladies') at $3 to $4 50 per dozen.

ALSO,

WHITE JACONETS, at 15c., 18c., and 20c. to 25c. per yard.
WHITE CAMBRICS, at 18c., 22c., 25c. and 30c. per yard.
6-4 SOFT FINISH CAMBRICS, at 40c., worth 62½c.

ALSO,

FRENCH PERCALES, "Dollfus Meigs and Steinbache" BEST PRINTING, only 50c. per yard.
FRENCH PRINTED JACONETS AND ORGANDIES, of the SAME CELEBRATED PRINTING, at 35c., 40c. and 50c. per yard.

W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

MOURNING GOODS
FROM AUCTION,

At JACKSON'S. Some most extraordinary bargains in ENGLISH and FRENCH BOMBAZINES, 6-4 DELAINES, GRENADINE POPLINS, TAMESE CLOTHS, FRENCH CHALLIES, GRENADINE BAREGES, IRON BAREGES, BLACK SILKS, HALF-MOURNING SILKS, &c., &c.

N. B.—CRAPE CLOTHS, a new article, over two yards wide, $10 per dress.

W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

M. A. DE LENEY,
NO. 48 UNION-PLACE,
Corner 17th-st. and 4th-av.,

Has now open a large assortment of PARIS CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, DRESS GOODS, &c., of the latest and most desirable styles adapted to Spring and Summer use.

BLACK ALPACAS AND TRAVELING DRESS GOODS,

at JACKSON'S. Choice bargains. QUEEN'S CLOTH, a beautiful article for traveling, $5 per dress, JUST HALF PRICE. ENGLISH Prints 4-4 wide, 31c. per yard, worth 50c.

W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, bet. Spring and Prince sts.

MOURNING INDIA SILKS,
FROM AUCTION,

STRIPED and FIGURED, at $10 per dress, worth $15; this is the handsomest lot of goods offered for many years; some styles can be worn by ladies not in mourning.

W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

DRY GOODS.

Mesdames VIRFOLET, No. 17 Clinton-place, beg leave to inform their customers, and the public in general, that they have just received from Paris their usual assortment of Summer cloaks and white muslin dresses. They offer, too, for sale, their well-known corsets, expressly made for their house.

PARIS MADE SILK BASQUINES AND SACKS.—One case fine quality, handsomely trimmed, at the extremely low price of $25 each.

One case extra quality at $30 and $35 each.

Will be opened on MONDAY, May 7.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

ELGER'S CHEAP STORE.—NEW GOODS at reduced prices; ribbons, trimmings, laces, embroideries, linen handkerchiefs, collars, sets, Cluny lace, magic rufflings, frillings, edgings, French and English corsets, shirts, new styles, of the best makers. Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side. N. B.—English brushes, scissors and small wares.

AT H. M. FAIRCHILD'S, 53D-ST. AND 6th-av., a great variety of fans from 25c. to $10; hair brushes, 25c. to $3; tooth brushes, 10c. to 50c. The largest variety of toilet soaps in the City. Pocket cutlery, hand mirrors, traveling bags and combs of every description. H. M. FAIRCHILD'S Bazaar, No. 377 6th-av., and 23d-st.

DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS IN GAS FIXTURES.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
NO. 631 BROADWAY,
SOLE AGENTS IN NEW-YORK
FOR THE SALE
OF
H. N. HOOPER & CO.'S
CHANDELIERS,
BRACKETS, &c., &c.

SMILLIE & CO., NO. 763 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH STS.,
Will open on MONDAY, May 7,
a large and varied assortment of
DRESS GOODS LATELY RECEIVED,
COMPRISING ALL THE NOVELTIES FOR
SPRING AND SUMMER USE,
and manufactured this season, viz.:
INDIA FOULARDS, BLACK AND COLORED GROUNDS,
FRENCH PRINTED ORGANDIES,
WHITE AND BLACK GROUND GRENADINES,
CAMEL'S HAIR CLOTH, FOR SUMMER WEAR,
OXONIANS CHENE DE PARIS,
CHECK SILKS, ALL COLORS,
COLORED STRIPED SUMMER SILKS,
FRENCH PRINTED JACONETS,
STRIPED JACONETS, ALL SHADES,
COLORED ALPACAS, ALL SHADES,
FRENCH POPLINS, NEW DESIGNS,
BLACK SILKS at less than importers' prices,
PRINTED CAMBRICS, NOVELTIES FOR 1866,
LENOS AND POPLINS at 37½ cents per yard.
ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS.
MOURNING GOODS of all descriptions, and at POPULAR PRICES.
SMILLIE & CO.,
No. 763 Broadway,
between 8th and 9th sts.

BARGAINS IN FRENCH CHINA.

DINNER SETS, TEA SETS, &c., &c.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
NO. 631 BROADWAY.
SOLE AGENTS IN NEW-YORK FOR THE SALE OF H. N. HOOPER & CO.'S GAS FIXTURES.

SMILLIE & CO.

FASHIONS IN CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, SACQUES, BASQUINES AND JACKETS FOR MAY, JUNE AND JULY,

All at POPULAR PRICES and manufactured on the premises. Also a choice collection of

LLAMA AND DENTAIL DE INDUS,
LACE POINTS,
CIRCULARS AND ROTONDS.
SMILLIE & CO.,
No. 763 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
W. B. MACKENZIE, Superintendent.

GREAT BARGAINS.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,

No. 355 BROADWAY, between Leonard and Franklin sts., will offer on MONDAY, at RETAIL,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS,
LACE CURTAINS, &c.

purchased at the large peremptory auction sales of last week, at about half the cost of importation.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.

You can purchase cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbors sell whole pieces. Call. Largest stock of Ribbons and Straw Goods in the City. Mark the address. EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and No. 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.
Second floor—Straw Goods.
Third floor—Millinery and Ribbons.
Fourth floor—Case Goods only.

AT GRAND STREET CHEAP STORE.

From Auction Sales of the past week.

Bonnet Ribbons cheaper than we have offered them since 1857; every width, color and shade.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND STREET CHEAP STORE.

FROM AUCTION.

Line of cheap colored Crapes and Crape Lesses, in every color and shade, at nearly half price.

Bonnet Silks, 75c., 87c., $1; Richest goods, $1 50 per yard, Maline, Valenciences, Guipure and Millinery Laces, bargains. New desirable shades in Velvets.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and 66 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND STREET CHEAP STORE.

Trimmings for Dresses and Cloaks in endless variety. Buttons and Ornaments. New designs to-day.

Cheapest colored and black silk ribbon velvets in this City.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND STREET CHEAP STORE.

New French Flowers and Feathers; largest stock we have yet exhibited to select from.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and 66 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND STREET CHEAP STORE.

Kid Gloves from 75c. the pair.

One hundred new styles in Lisle Thread and other Gloves. Cheap Embroideries, Hosiery, &c., under prices.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and 66 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Will make, MONDAY, May 7, large additions to their popular stock of dress goods, purchased at the recent large auction sales; also, elegant Silk Mantillas, Sacques, &c., of Paris and New-York manufacture. Pique, Jupons and a choice lot of real India Camel's Hair Shawls, at $250, formerly sold at $400. Broadway and 10th-st.

MOURNING BONNETS

And MANTILLAS. Prices greatly reduced.

N. B.—FROM AUCTION, some splendid SHAWLS—decided bargains.

W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, MAY 7,

A large lot of Cloth Basquines and Sacks, some of them Paris made, only $5 each.

BROADWAY and 10TH-ST.

REMOVAL.—J. GRAHAM'S LINEN WAREHOUSE,

From No. 126 Grand-st. to No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway. A full assortment of linens and housekeeping dry goods at the reduced prices.

BLACK THREAD LACE SHAWLS,
REAL LLAMA DES INDES LACE SHAWLS,
at auction prices.
JOSEPH TUCKER, Importer,
East River National Bank Building, No. 680 Broadway.

CARPETINGS.—GEORGE KEYES, NO. 343 8th-av., will exhibit on MONDAY new Spring Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpetings, Oilcloths, Rugs, Mats, Matting, Table and Piano Covers, Window Shades, (new designs,) Nottingham and Lace Curtains, &c., at popular prices.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

POLICE NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that Chapter 475, of the Laws of 1866, provides that "it shall be unlawful for the owner, lessee or other person having possession or charge of any row-boat, sail-boat, or other vessel, to use or in any manner employ the same on any waters within the Metropolitan Police District, without having first procured a license authorizing such use from the Board of Metropolitan Police.

The provisions of the act do not apply to any boat or vessel enrolled, licensed or registered under the laws of the United States, or of this State; or to any boat or vessel used by any public officer in the discharge of his duties; or to any ferry-boat operated by steam power; or to any foreign ship or vessel, or any row-boat belonging to the same, while used in conveying her master or crew to or from said vessel while in port; or to any canal-boat; or to any yawl-boat belonging to any registered boat or vessel, while used in the legitimate business of said boat or vessel; or any boat used by a licensed pilot."

Application for license may be made on and after the 5th inst., at "The Bureau of Boat Inspection," Rooms Nos. 14 and 45, at the Central Department of the Metropolitan Police, No. 300 Mulberry-st., New-York.

Blank forms of application can be obtained at the following places: Central Department, No. 300 Mulberry-st., New-York Inspector's Office; City Hall, Brooklyn; and at the several Station-houses of New-York and Brooklyn.

S. C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

MAY 2, 1866.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GERARD C. LESTER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his office, No. 49 West-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of May next. Dated Nov. 13, 1865.

n14-law6mTu JOSEPH H. LESTER, Administrator.

ASTROLOGY.

MME. LE COMTE, THE GREAT PARISIAN Medical Astrologist, has removed her office from Barnum's Museum to her residence No. 196 Bleecker-st. Hours of reception from 11 A. M. to 6 P. M.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.
QUEEN	3,412	Grogan.
ERIN	3,310	Cutting.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,162	Thomson.
ENGLAND	3,450	Grace.
SCOTLAND	3,695	Hall.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Prowse.
HELVETIA	3,315	Ogilvie.

Leaving Pier No. 47 North River, as follows:

LOUISIANA	WEDNESDAY, May 9
THE QUEEN	SATURDAY, May 12
ENGLAND	WEDNESDAY, May 16
PENNSYLVANIA	SATURDAY, May 19
VIRGINIA	WEDNESDAY, May 23
HELVETIA	SATURDAY, May 26
DENMARK	SATURDAY, June 2
SCOTLAND	SATURDAY, June 9

AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.

Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $40 currency.

Cabin passage to Liverpool $100; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway, and for steerage tickets at the passage office of the company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 276 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 9.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 16.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 23.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 30.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 6.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 13.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown.—An extra Cunard steamer will sail every WEDNESDAY:

PALMYRA	WEDNESDAY, May 16.
TARIFA	WEDNESDAY, May 23.
TRIPOLI	WEDNESDAY, May 30.

These steamers have very fine accommodations for a few cabin passengers.

Passage money $100, gold or its equivalent.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely.

ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN	Saturday, May 12, 1866.
FULTON, J. SAMUELS	Saturday, June 9, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN	Saturday, July 7, 1866.
FULTON, J. SAMUELS	Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN	Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD.

First cabin....$132 50 | Second cabin....$80 00

Through tickets to London, $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Agent, Havre and Paris.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

New line of first-class side-wheel steamers between NEW-YORK AND BREMEN VIA COWES, with comfortable accommodations for passengers of all grades, carrying the U. S. Mail. Leave New York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:

Mississippi, (chartered,) 2,500 tons, 800 horse power, W. G. FURBER, Commander....10th May.
Atlantic, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power, CHAS. HOYER, Commander....31st May.
Baltic, A. G. JONES....14th June.
Western Metropolis, 2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power, H. SANDERS, Commander....28th June.

An experienced surgeon on board.

Departures from Bremen via Cowes.

Atlantic...May 9 and June 27 | *Baltic*...May 23 and July 11
Western Metropolis....July 25 | *Mississippi*....June 6

Rates of passage, payable in gold, or its equivalent: First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.

For freight and passage apply to RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

For subscription to the stock of this Company, offering a safe and dividend paying investment, apply to V. PRECHT, Secretary, Office of the North Am. Lloyd, No. 45 Beaver-st.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

ETNA	SATURDAY	May 12
CITY OF PARIS	SATURDAY	May 19
CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY	May 26
CITY OF BOSTON	SATURDAY	June 2
CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY	June 9

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY,
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin	$120	Steerage	$35
First Cabin to London	125	Steerage to London	40
First Cabin to Paris	135	Steerage to Paris	50

Wednesday's steamers will temporarily carry freight only.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:

NAPOLEON III.	BOCANDE	SATURDAY, May 19
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, June 2
PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, June 16
LAFAYETTE	LEMARIE	SATURDAY, June 30

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, Dublin, Belfast and Londonderry, for $30, currency. CALEDONIA, SATURDAY, May 12. Cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30—payable in U. S. currency. To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Bremen, &c., cabin, $100; steerage, $40. For passage apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail Sidewheel Steamship
EAGLE,
J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, May 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

N. B.—The favorite steamship COLUMBIA will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on May 16.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE....THIRTY DOLLARS.
EMILY P. SOUDER....Capt. H. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA....Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.

The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 37 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.

The new and elegant steamship MONEKA, will leave on THURSDAY, May 10.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

Regular Line of First-class Steamships, Pier No. 14, East River, foot of Wall-st.

FARE REDUCED.

The A 1 very fast and elegant steamship SARAGOSSA, WM. B. CROWELL, Commander, is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched SATURDAY, May 12, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.

ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.

FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.

Freight at printed tariff rates.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The Coastwise Company will dispatch the superior side-wheel steamship ALABAMA, J. LIMEBURNER, Master, on THURSDAY, May 10, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Is now receiving freight, and gives through bills of lading and passage tickets to ports in Alabama, Florida and Texas, and Mississippi and Ohio River ports and places.

For passage or freight apply at No. 177 West-st., corner Warren, or to R. H. DRUMMOND, No. 94 Wall-st.

D. N. CARRINGTON.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship STAR OF THE UNION, Capt. BLANCHARD, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, May 12, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The GEO. WASHINGTON will follow on May 19.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MONTEREY will leave on SATURDAY, May 12, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.

For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

PASSAGE-TICKET WANTED IN FIRST cabin of either the Cunard, Inman, or National Lines of steamers to sail about 23d June. Any party having one to sell at a sacrifice, please address CASH, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 269 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL, leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday,) for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railway, with one of the company's steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.

MAY.

1st. ARIZONA, connecting with SACRAMENTO.
11th. COSTA RICA, connecting with GOLDEN AGE.
21st. NEW-YORK, connecting with CONSTITUTION.

Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS; 1st and 11th for CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS. Those of 1st touch at MANZANILLO.

Baggage checked through. One hundred pounds allowed each adult.

An experienced surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets or further information apply at the company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.

S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE.

TO CALIFORNIA, via NICARAGUA, ON THE TWENTIETH OF EACH MONTH.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class.	Second class.	Third class.
$175 to $200.	$125.	$65.

In currency.

THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.

THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, JERRY W. SMITH, Commander, On SATURDAY, May 19, at noon, From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY have placed a new steamer on the lake, and otherwise greatly improved the transit route. The full stage of water on lake and river ensures to passengers a prompt and reliable transit over this favorite line of California travel.

For passage, apply early by mail or in person, at No 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer COSTA RICA, will sail on FRIDAY, May 11, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Freight received as usual.

For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
Pier No. 13 North River, foot of Cedar-st.
EMPIRE SIDE-WHEEL LINE.

The fast and favorite steamship MISSOURI, LOVELAND, Commander, sails May 12.
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails May 19.
Cabin passage....TWENTY DOLLARS.
Through tickets issued to the interior.

For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
PASSENGER SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON....Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES....Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.

FREIGHT AT REDUCED RATES.

Cabin passage....$20

The favorite side-wheel, passenger steamship HERMAN LIVINGSTON, will leave on SATURDAY, May 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

Agents in Savannah, WILDER & FULLARTON.

FOR SAVANNAH—PIONEER LINE.

First-class passage....$20.
EVERY THURSDAY,
landing cargo in Savannah the following Monday morning.

The new and first-class steamship PERIT, Capt. E. A. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M., on THURSDAY, May 10.

For freight or passage, having first-class accommodations, apply to LEWIS S. JONES, No. 13 Broadway.

Agents in Savannah, Messrs. HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

MURRAY'S LINE.

The favorite fast sailing steamship VIRGO will sail from Pier No 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., THURSDAY, May 10, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to MURRAY, FERRIS, & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure Passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 28.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSION PARTIES—DUDLEY'S, Myers' and other Groves. Steamboats of all kinds; barge *Walter Sands* and others. For choice of days apply early to W. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges foot of Morton-st.

STEAMBOATS.

BRIDGEPORT STEAMBOAT CO.'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BRIDGEPORT.

The new, splendid and fast sailing steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. JOHN MCNEIL, leaves New-York daily, from Pier No. 35 E. R., (foot Catharine-st.,) at 3 P. M., arriving in time to connect with New-York and New-Haven train for Stratford, Milford and New-Haven. Returning, leaves Bridgeport daily, from the Housatonic Railroad wharf, at 7:40 A. M., on arrival of early morning trains from Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven Railroads. Breakfast and tea on board.

The steamer BRIDGEPORT, Capt. CHARLES WEEKS, leaves New-York from same pier at 11 A. M., arriving at Bridgeport in time to connect with Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-York and New-Haven Railroad trains. Returning, will leave Naugatuck Railroad wharf every night (Saturdays excepted) at 11 P. M. Dinner on board. Fare on either boat $1. Freight received for Bridgeport and Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, and forwarded daily at lowest rates.

CHARLES ROCKWELL, Sup't.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.

STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS, being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. B. BRAYTON, On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; COMMODORE, Capt. R. F. CURTIS, On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.

These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.

Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.

M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

NEW-YORK, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new, fast and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, will, on and after SATURDAY, March 31, leave New-York from Pier No. 43, East River, for Orient, Greenport and Sag Harbor, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 o'clock P. M.

Returning, leave Sag Harbor for Greenport, Orient and New-York on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, apply on board.

For further particulars inquire of WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank—The steamer META, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Tuesday, May	8, 12	M.	Monday, May	7, 11	A.M.
Thursday,	10, 2	P.M.	Wednesday,	9, 1	P.M.
Saturday,	12, 3¼	P.M.	Friday,	11, 1	P.M.
Monday,	14, 3½	P.M.	Monday,	14, 7	A.M.
Tuesday,	15, 3½	P.M.	Tuesday,	15, 7	A.M.
Thursday,	17, 9	A.M.	Wednesday,	16, 7½	A.M.
Saturday,	19, 10	A.M.	Friday,	18, 10	A.M.
Tuesday,	22, 8¼	A.M.	Monday,	21, 11	A.M.
Wednesday,	23, 9	A.M.	Tuesday,	22, 1	P.M.
Thursday,	24, 2	P.M.	Wednesday,	23, 1½	P.M.
Saturday,	26, 3½	P.M.	Friday,	25, 2	P.M.
Monday,	28, 3½	P.M.	Monday,	28, 6¼	A.M.
Tuesday,	29, 3½	P.M.	Tuesday,	29, 7	A.M.
Wednesday,	30, 3½	P.M.	Wednesday,	30, 7½	A.M.
Thursday,	31, 3½	P.M.	Thursday,	31, 7½	A.M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND FISHKILL.—On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, the steamboat MAGENTA will leave New-York every afternoon (Sundays excepted) from foot of Barclay-st., at 3 o'clock P. M., landing at Grassy Point, Cozzens' Dock and Cornwall; returning will leave Fishkill at 6:35 A. M. and Newburgh at 6:45, landing as above.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMboat ARMENIA will, on and after MONDAY, April 30, leave from Desbrosses-st. at 7:30 and 34th-st. pier at 7:45 A. M. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, and Hudson.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves pier foot of Harrison-st. daily (without exception), at 8 A. M.; lands at 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NORWALK—CONNECTING WITH THE Danbury Railroad. The swift new steamer NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Leaves Norwalk at 8 o'clock A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with Railroad.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

VIGELIUS & SEYMOUR,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS IN
LEAF TOBACCO,
Nos. 182 and 184 Pearl-st.

Leaf tobacco received on consignment.

ALL WHO HAVE TASTED SOLAR FINE-CUT CHEWING TOBACCO cannot be induced to use any other. For sale everywhere. No excuse now for not getting the genuine Solar. Insist on having Solar! It is sold at the same price as inferior brands. Manufactured at the New-York City Tobacco Works, Nos. 206 and 208 Fulton-st., by A. ROSS & CO.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

STATIONARY AND PORTABLE STEAM engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum and rope machinery, mechanics' tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, warehouse 4 Dey-st., N. Y.; works, Paterson, N. J.

RAILROADS.

CONSOLIDATED LINE.

GREAT THROUGH ROUTE
TO
THE MINING REGION
AND
THE PACIFIC STATES.
THE
HOLLADAY OVERLAND MAIL
AND
EXPRESS COMPANY,

having consolidated the property of the "OVERLAND STAGE LINE" and the "OVERLAND DISPATCH COMPANY"—comprising all the overland stage lines running west from the Missouri River—and largely increased and improved their stock and coaches, and reduced their rates of fare nearly 25 per cent., will run

A DAILY LINE OF COACHES

to all the principal points in the Gold Mines of Colorado, Utah, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, California and Oregon.

They are now running daily coaches from TOPEKA, (in connection with the railroad from ST. LOUIS,) via the "Smoky Hill" route; and from ATCHISON, Kansas, (in connection with the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad,) and from NEBRASKA CITY and OMAHA, via DENVER CITY, Colorado, to SALT LAKE CITY, in Utah; thence connecting with their line of coaches for Virginia City and Helena, in Montana; Boise City, in Idaho; Walla Walla, Dallas City and Portland, Oregon.

At Denver City, Colorado, connecting with their double daily line of coaches for Central City, Blackhawk and Empire City.

Passengers for New-Mexico and Arizona also connect at Denver with a tri-weekly line of coaches for Fort Union, Taos, Santa Fé and other points in those Territories.

Passengers for Nevada and California connect at Salt Lake City with daily coaches for Austin, Reese River, Virginia City, Nevada, Humboldt and San Francisco, California.

This Company will also, at an early day, run a line of stages from Salt Lake City through the silver mining district of the Parahaugett Valley to Coliville, at the head of navigation on the Colorado River.

RATES OF FARE:

Between Topeka, Atchison, Nebraska City, Omaha, and Denver	$125
Between same points and Salt Lake City	200
Between Denver and Salt Lake City	150
Between Salt Lake City and Boise	125
Between Salt Lake City and Virginia City	125
Through tickets from the Missouri River to Boise and Virginia City	350

TIME:

To Denver City 5 Days,
To Salt Lake 9½ Days,
To Boise 12½ Days,
To Virginia City 13 Days,
To San Francisco 16 Days.

A treasure and freight express, carried on mail time, in charge of trustworthy and competent messengers, to all of the above-named points.

For further information
Apply at the office of the Company,
No. 35 William-st., corner of Exchange-place,
New-York.

BEN HOLLADAY, President.
W. S. GURNEE, Vice President.
WM. H. FOGG, EUGENE KELLY, S. L. M. BARLOW, } Directors.
JOHN E. RUSSELL, Treasurer.
GEO. K. OTIS, Secretary.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 1, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.

10 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with Northern and Western trains.

11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.

3:45 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.

4 P. M. via Harlem Railroad connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston, for points North, with sleeping-cars attached.

6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Also, to Montreal via Saratoga. This train runs on Sundays.

10 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE.

On and after MONDAY, the 14th inst., trains on this road will run as follows:

Leave New-York, Pier No. 32 North River, 11 A. M. Express line for Camden direct, taking passengers to Red Bank, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Bricksburgh, Manchester, Tom's River, Woodmansie, Barnegat, Shamong, Tuckerton, Atsion, Jackson, and all the stations on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad; through to Camden in five hours; fare $2.

4:15 P. M. for Port Monmouth, Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squambeum, Bricksburgh, Manchester, Toms River and Camden; fare $2.

Freight train at 5 P. M. for all points on the line and Camden.

Returning trains leave Camden: Express at 9:20 A. M., arriving in New-York at 3:15 P. M.

Freight at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 4 A. M.

Way mail and Express at 3:45 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:25 A. M.

H. N. CLAYTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, and Dunkirk, connecting with Lake Shore and Atlantic and Great Western Railways.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING TIME TABLE FROM MAY 7.

Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Express train, for Greenport.
4:30 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:12 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:25 run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—CHANGE OF PIER.—On and after May 14, 1866, the passenger and freight boats connecting with this railroad will leave Pier No. 32 North River, instead of Pier No. 3, as at present.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

REDUCED PRICES.

Owing to the large decline in upholstery goods, we have concluded to reduce the price of our stock of furniture 20 per cent. for the next thirty days.

DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,
Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery, and 65 Chrystie-st.

FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.

Patent rosewood bedsteads, patent rosewood bureaus, (the handling of a number of keys avoided, one lock controlling four drawers.) Also, rosewood, black walnut, and oak library, dining-room and chamber furniture, at SPRINGMEYER BROS., (late J. H. Belter & Co.,) No. 722 Broadway, (established 1844,) opposite the New-York Hotel. Factory 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS.

WEIL & BRAUNSDORF, Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., New-York, through their long experience and superior facilities in manufacturing first-class furniture, are prepared to supply the public at large on as favorable terms as can be had in this City. All purchasers are respectfully invited to call as above. Furniture of every kind always on hand, in full suites or otherwise.

FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—Carpets, bedding, parlor and bedroom suites, &c., at BENDALL & SCOTT'S, Nos. 209 and 211 Hudson-st., corner of Canal-st. Housekeepers supplied, and can pay by instalments if preferred.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—THE LARGEST assortment of enameled, chestnut and solid walnut bedroom suites, in this city; also, mattresses, springbeds, &c.; all goods warranted as represented; at the old established house. WARREN WARD & CO., 277 Canal

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

JAMES GOOLD & CO., ALBANY, NEW-YORK,
Manufacturers of
CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS,
and
RAILROAD CARS.
Established 53 years.

FOR SALE—A BAY HORSE, SEVEN YEARS old, has fine action and can trot very fast. Is sold because the owner has no use for him. Is suitable for a gentleman's driving, and can be made by practice to show considerable speed. Can be seen at private stable No. 10 West 18th-st. during this week, at any time before 12 o'clock.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PHAETONS, rockaways, depot wagons, express wagons, top and no top buggies, double and single harness, &c., for sale very cheap, at TAYLOR & KIRK'S, No. 59 Cedar-st., second door east of Post-office.

A SECOND-HAND CITY-MADE CALECHE, and a second-hand chaise, both in excellent order, for sale cheap. Also a large assortment all styles carriages, shifting; double and single harness. C. WITTY, No. 638 Broadway.

A FINE BAY HORSE, NINE YEARS old, light wagon and harness for sale; also, a young mastiff watch dog. Inquire of J. T. WELLINGS, Calyer-st., corner of 2d, Greenpoint.

A COUPE ROCKAWAY FOR SALE—suitable for one or two horses, in good order, with slip cover, new last Spring. Can be seen at Palace Garden Stables, West 14th-st., below 6th-av.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND TOP WAGON; also, one without top; also, a fine light single harness, covered mountings, nearly new. Address HORACE, Station C.

A FIRST-CLASS LIGHT WAGON FOR SALE—Weight about 130 pounds. Apply at private stable, rear of No. 36 East 13th-st.

FOR SALE—A HEAVY SET DOUBLE CARriage harness in good order; cost $300; price $85. Apply at No. 15 Murray-st., up stairs.

IRON WORKS.

IRON WORK
of all descriptions.
STONE-FRONTS, ROOFS, COLUMNS, STAIRS, &c.
JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.,
Corner Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A POCKET-BOOK, WHICH THE owner can obtain by applying to S. N. PARMALEE, No. 162 Duane-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—IL TROVATORE.

HAVANA OPERA COMPANY.

Director....J. GRAU.

Also Lessee of the grand THEATRE TACON of Havana, and the new and elegant French Theatre, 14th-st., New-York.

On WEDNESDAY, May 9—SECOND GRAND OPERA NIGHT—IL TROVATORE.

Debut of Mme. NOEL GUIDI	Leonora.
Mme. CASH POLINI	Azucena.
Re-entrée of Sig. MUSIANI	Manrico.
Sig. ORLANDINI	Count de Luna.
Sig. BARILI	Ferrando.
Conductor and Musical Director	Sig. MUZIO.

On THURSDAY—FAUST.

Mlle. Leonilda Boschetti	Margherita.
Mme. Cash Polini	Siebel.
Sig. Anastasi	Faust.
Sig. Orlandini	Valentine.
And debut of Sig. Milleri	Mephistopheles.

On FRIDAY—SAPPHO.
RE-ENTREE OF MME. MARIETTA GAZZANIGA.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON—GRAND MATINEE.
SATURDAY EVENING—OPERA IN BROOKLYN—SAPPHO.

Ticket-office open at the Academy of Music, at Root, Anthony & Co.'s, No. 21 Nassau-st., and at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

Mr. Grau takes pleasure to state that through the courtesy of Mr. Max Maretzek, the present Lessee of the Academy, he is enabled to present his Company at this establishment.

FREE MATINEE.

Dr. COLTON will give a lecture with practical experiments on the Nitrous Oxide Gas, illustrating its anæsthetic powers, for ladies only, at the Cooper Institute, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, May 9. Twelve ladies will inhale the gas. Dr. COLTON will endeavor to combine instruction with amusement. Admission free. Doors open at 2; commences at 3 o'clock.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PHARMACEUTICAL DIRECTORY.

Just published and for sale at WM. RADDE, No. 550 Pearl-st., near Broadway, New-York, and in all bookstores:

PHARMACEUTICAL DIRECTORY of all the crude drugs now in general use, their etymology and names in alphabetical order. In four parts. I.—English, Botanical, Pharmaceutical and German Names. II.—Botanical, English, Pharmaceutical and German Names. III.—Pharmaceutical, Botanical, English and German Names. IV.—German, Pharmaceutical, Botanical and English Names. A most necessary and indispensable handbook for every druggist, physician and the intelligent public in general. By JOHN RUDOLPHY. Price, bound, $2 50.

A LECTURE ON IRRITABILITY OF the Bladder and Stricture of the Urethra, addressed to his private surgical class by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel* and operating and consulting surgeon, No. 42 5th-av., New-York, illustrated by three cases. Mr. Syme's method: Is it possible to cure stricture by dilating it? Its immediate cure by the urethrotome; stricture of the uterus, piles, fissure, fistula and concealed or itching ulcer of the rectum. Their sympathetic symptoms; *Scalpel*, No. 46. Inclose 50 cents to EVERARDUS WARNER, Publisher, Box No. 3,121, or No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. The six volumes, of 500 pages each, may be had for $18. Horace Greeley says: "Every line from the pen of Dr. Dixon is of value to the whole human race."

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GENERAL MISSIONARY MEETING OF UNIVERSALISTS.—A missionary meeting of the Universalists will be held at the Bleecker-st. Church, on TUESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Rev. J. H. HARTZELL, of Buffalo, will deliver the opening address. Rev. Mr. BARTHOLOMEW, of Brooklyn, and others, will make short addresses. Rev. Mr. TOMLINSON, the General Agent, will report his success in collecting funds for general missionary work.

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION will be held THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock P. M., in Clinton Hall.

A. JUDSON STONE, Recording Secretary.

PROPOSALS

SALE OF GOVERNMENT LUMBER.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until MONDAY, May 21, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of 843,800 feet of Government lumber, of the following sizes and descriptions, viz.:

18,000 feet 1½-inch oak.	39,000 feet 1½-inch ash.
100,000 feet 2-inch oak.	74,800 feet 2-inch ash.
100,000 feet 2½-inch oak.	100,000 feet 3-inch ash.
129,000 feet 3-inch oak.	20,000 feet 4-inch ash.
10,000 feet 3½-inch oak.	30,000 feet 5-inch ash.
73,000 feet 4-inch oak.	3,500 feet ¾-inch pine.
10,000 feet 5-inch oak.	34,800 feet ½-inch pine.
10,000 feet 2-inch hickory.	37,000 feet 1-inch pine.
6,500 feet 3-inch hickory.	25,000 feet ½-inch poplar.
14,800 feet 4-inch hickory.	12,000 feet 1-inch poplar.

The above is a very superior lot of well-seasoned Lumber, and can be seen by applying to Brevet Colonel C. H. Tompkins, Quartermaster in charge at Lincoln Depot, about one mile east of the Capitol.

Bids will be received for the purchase of ten thousand feet and upward. The undersigned reserves the right to reject all the bids, should they be considered too low.

Payment (in Government funds) will be required upon notification of acceptance of bid, and prior to the delivery of the Lumber, which must be removed within fifteen days after the proposal is accepted.

Proposals should be signed with the bidders full name, and give his Post-office address, indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Lumber," and directed to

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-General and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot of Washington.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY,
NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING NAVAL HOSPITAL AT PHILADELPHIA, PENN.—Proposals will be received at this office for the erection and construction (complete) of a Naval Hospital at Philadelphia.

Plans and specifications of the proposed buildings can be seen at the office of John McArthur, Jr., Architect, No. 209 South 6th-st., Philadelphia, who will afford all bidders every information necessary to a full understanding of the requirements of the Department in the matter of the erection and construction of the hospital aforesaid.

Each proposal, to be considered, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, certified by the United States District Judge, Attorney or Collector, or other public officer, as to their competence and willingness to guarantee to the sum of thirty (30) per cent. of the whole amount of the proposal offered, that the bidder or bidders so guaranteed (should the contract be awarded to him or them) shall, within ten days of the acceptance of his or their bid, enter into contract with the Navy Department for the erection and construction of the hospital and its appurtenances, and carry through the same to completion, according to the terms of the bid and the plans and specifications above mentioned.

Proposals must state the shortest time required to complete the contract, with the understanding that between two or more bids of equal amount, the Department will give the preference to that naming the shortest time.

Payments for the work will be made monthly as it progresses, upon certificate of the architect, stating its amount and quality, and that the terms of the contract have been complied with; the Department reserving twenty (20) per cent. of the whole amount of each certificate until the buildings are delivered into its hands, complete and ready for occupancy, according to the terms of the contract for the erection and construction of the Naval Hospital and its appurtenances, before mentioned.

All proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, marked "Proposals for Naval Hospital at Philadelphia."

The proposals will be opened in the presence of the bidders, at the Navy Department, at noon of TUESDAY, May 22, 1866.

The Department reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids not deemed by it satisfactory, or to the interests of the Government.

P. J. HORWITZ,
Chief of Bureau.

CLOTHING DEPOT, SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL,
PHILADELPHIA, May 7, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Office of Army Clothing and Equipage in this city, until Monday, the 14th inst., for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal with the following supplies, viz.:

5 tons petroleum paper, 36x40 inches.
2½ tons petroleum paper, 56x80 inches.

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by some public functionary of the United States.

Bids from defaulting contractors and those that do not fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement will not be considered.

Blank forms for proposals, embracing the terms of the guarantee required on each bid, can be had on application at this office, and none others which do not embrace this guarantee will be considered; nor will any proposal be considered which does not strictly conform to the requirements therein stated.

Deliveries to be made weekly, and the whole quantity to be delivered in four weeks from date of award.

Indorse envelope "Proposals for petroleum paper."

By order of
Brevet Brig.-Gen. GEORGE H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster General, U. S. A.
HENRY W. JANES,
Captain and A. Q. M., Brevet Major U. S. A., Executive and Inspecting Officer.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO SEWER CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of bidder and date of offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., of MONDAY, May 14, at which hour they will be opened, for the construction of sewers in the following streets, to wit, viz:

5TH-AV., between 36th and 37th sts.; 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th and 41st sts. between 10th-av. and Hudson River, (excepting 40th and 41st sts. between 11th-av. and river.)
MADISON-AV., between 53d and 55th sts.
LEXINGTON-AV., between 51st and 52d sts.
FULTON-ST., between Greenwich and West sts.
78TH-ST. from Madison-av. easterly to present sewer, and in
52D AND 53D STS. between 8th and 9th avs.

The plans may be seen and specifications and blanks for proposals obtained on application at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1866.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER.
No. 250 G-ST., WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. MONDAY, May 21, for the purchase from the United States of all the iron work for nineteen spans of "Howe's Improved Truss Bridges," consisting of the rods, bolts, plates and dowels, suitable for the different spans, the latter varying in length from eighty to one hundred and forty-one feet.

The iron is now stored at the works of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, Cleveland, Ohio, and will be sold by the pound.

Additional bill of the iron and length of the spans may be obtained on application to this office.

Terms, cash, in Government funds.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids if not deemed advantageous.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposal for the Purchase of Iron."

F. J. CRILLY,
Brev. Major and A. Q. M. U. S. Army.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT. TO WHARF AND SHED BUILDERS—Sealed proposals, indorsed with name of bidder, date of presentation, and title of work, will be received at this office until 11 A. M. of THURSDAY, May 10, (at which hour they will be opened), for the construction of a wharf and coal shed near the foot of 173d-st., Harlem river, for the high service at Carmansville. Plans and specifications can be seen on application at the Engineer's Office, East 83d-st. near 4th-av.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN.
} Croton Aqueduct Board.
Office Croton Aqueduct Board, Rotunda, City Hall Park, April 28, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 Broadway, New-York.

TO CONTRACTORS—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with name of the bidder, written thereon, will be received at this office until Thursday, May 10, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For setting curb and gutter and flagging the sidewalks in Worth-st., from Broadway to Baxter-st.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, April 30, 1866.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Open at 7¼. Begin at 8.

NOTICE.—Attention is respectfully called to the fact that (to secure all possible advantage of space for the display of the scenery,) the division of acts will be marked by the GREEN CURTAIN Instead of the usual ACT DROP.

TO-NIGHT,
Mr. Charles Reade's Drama, founded upon his highly popular Novel, entitled
IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND,
which has had an uninterrupted run of 150 nights in London, with new scenery by Messrs. Isherwood & Maeder; machinery by Mr. Butler and assistants; costumes by Messrs. Flanery & Beneschoten; appropriate music by Mr. Molienhauer; and great cast.

George Fielding, in love with Susan	Mr. Frederic Robinson.
Isaac Levi, a Jew	Mr. John Gilbert
Thomas Robinson, alias Scott, alias Lyons	Mr. Charles Fisher.
Mr. Meadows, a Corn Factor	Mr. Mark Smith
Josepha	Miss Mary Barrett
Hawes	Mr. George Holland
Jacky, an Australian Savage	Mr. Young
Peter Crawley, an Attorney	Mr. Holston
Mr. Eden, a Clergyman	Mr. B. T. Ringgold
William Fielding	Mr. J. C. Williamson
Jeffries, a Postmaster	Mr. Browne
Evans } Turnkeys.	Mr. Graham
Fry } Turnkeys.	Mr. Leonard
Black Bill } Miners.	Mr. Barnes
Ralph } Miners.	Mr. Wilson
Gable Gordon } Miners.	Mr. Wilkinson
Mr. Merton	Mr. Pope
Hitchen, a Constable	Mr. Ward
Josh	Mr. Cashin
Little Savage	Master McCormick
Susan Merton	Miss Madeline Henriques
Sarah	Miss K. Barrett
Jenny	Miss Scott

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY AND EVENTS.

ACT I.
THE FIELDING FARM WITH THE VILLAGE CHURCH AND DISTANT COUNTRY.
The Rival Suitors—The Jew—The Emigrant's Farewell.

ACT II.
Scene I. APARTMENT IN MEADOW'S HOUSE. Scene II. CORRIDOR IN THE PRISON. Scene III. INTERIOR OF THE PRISON, WITH ITS CELLS AND GALLERIES.
The Plot—Prison Discipline—The Victim.

ACT III.
GEORGE FIELDING'S HUT IN AUSTRALIA.
The Meeting—Jacky the Savage.

ACT IV.
ROCKY GLEN AND DISTANT MOUNTAINS IN AUSTRALIA, WITH WATERFALL AND RIVULETS BY MOONLIGHT—CHANGING GRADUALLY TO DARKNESS—DAYLIGHT AND BRIGHT SUNSHINE.
The Miners—Gold—The Struggle.

ACT V.
THE FARM AND DISTANT COUNTRY.
"Home, Sweet Home!"

THE NEW DRAMA EVERY NIGHT.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor....Mr. J. W. LINGARD.

Benefit of
MR. GEO. BROOKES.

A grand array of artists, volunteers, &c.
Mr. G. C. DAVENPORT, Miss MARIE KELLOGG.
Mr. Albert Braham, Messrs. Johnson and Prendergast, Mons. Moreno; Navoni, the one-leg dancer; Mr. T. Willis White, Sam Darling and Tommy Sheridan, Mast. Sullivan and Lynch, Mast. Daily in a
GRAND OLIO.
BROOKES in three pieces.
The drama of
MIRIAM'S CRIME.
Comic piece of
LOVE IN LIVERY,
and the drama of
PAUL JONES.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT....MANAGER
MATINEES EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 2½ O'CLOCK.
NIGHT PERFORMANCES AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Third week and emphatic success of the magnificent artiste,
MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG,
the daring Premier Equestrienne, from the Cirque Napoleon, Paris.
MR. JAMES ROBINSON,
the supreme Champion-Rider, and his infantile prodigy.
CLARENCE.
The Champion Leaper of England,
MR. JAMES E. COOKE,
in his classic equestrian acts, and
MARVELOUS VAULTING FEATS.
NEW ATTRACTIONS AND FRESH FEATURES.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES,

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady once use them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

O. S.—1832.

CHOLERA DROPS.
Depot No. 72 Murray-st., New-York.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of die. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 162 Chambers-st. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Also sold at the druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich-st., near Liberty-st. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habit? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. Larmont's Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. New edition; 400 pages. Nearly 100 anatomical illustrations upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Sold by E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., $1 50, closely sealed, or consult the doctor, No. 173 Broadway, New-York, from 12 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

CHOLERA PREVENTIVE.—TRY THE greatest known preventive, which has never been known to fail. Dr. SPENCER has just arrived from Paris, and brought with him this wonderful preventive. None should be without it. It is used by all of the hospital nurses in Paris. There has never been a single case where the preventive has been used. Orders by mail or in person promptly attended to. Price $1 per package, with full directions.

DR. SPENCER, No. 37 Howard-st., New-York.

HUMANITY SAVED!—PROF. L. WUNDRAM'S, of Braunschweig, Germany, world-renowned imported cholera Elixir, the only sure preventive and cure; tried in all European hospitals. Thousands saved in 1849 in Germany and 1865 in Constantinople. No steamboat, no vessel, no hospital, no family should be without it. Use in time. Sold by all Druggists.

BELMONT & DIENELT,
No. 218 Spring-st.,
Sole Agents for the United States and Canadas.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROP are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

DR. WEST, AN OLD AND EXPERIENCED practitioner, is enabled to guarantee a cure in all private cases, by safe remedies, and without change of diet or hindrance from business. Call at 545 Broadway.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $5 a bottle No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM,

Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts.
AMUSEMENT FOR EVERYBODY.
CURIOUSLY CURIOUS CURIOSITIES.
GREAT ARRAY OF LIVING WONDERS.
FIVE DAYS MORE AND THE LAST OF THE BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL DRAMA.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3; EVENING AT 7½.
CLAUDE MARCEL;
Or, THE IDIOT OF TARBES.
INTERESTING!! EXCITING!! SENSATIONAL!!!
NEW AND SPLENDID SCENIC EFFECTS, NOVEL MECHANICAL APPLIANCES, APPROPRIATE APPOINTMENTS AND COSTUMES.
MASTER ALLIE TURNER,
THE INFANT DRUMMER—FOUR YEARS OLD,
AUSTRALIAN LIVING BIRD-SHOW,
THE TALLEST GIANTESS IN THE WORLD.
A COMPANY OF THE SMALLEST DWARFS EVER EXHIBITED.
outrivaling in appearance and stature the celebrated
TOM THUMB TROUPE.
A BEAUTIFUL CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
SPLENDID AND ENTERTAINING COSMORAMAS.
INGENIOUS GLASS BLOWERS.
WONDERFUL HAPPY FAMILY.
GRAND AQUARIA—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH.
A LEARNED SEAL, LIVING SERPENTS, THREE-HORNED BULL—TWO NYL-GHAUS,
GEOLOGICAL, CONCHOLOGICAL AND NUMISMATIC COLLECTION, SPECIMENS OF NATURAL HISTORY, WAX STATUARY, PAINTINGS, HISTORICAL RELICS, &c.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY.

Lessee, Director, and Manager....G. L. FOX.
MISS FANNY HERRING.
The popular and versatile actress, will appear in a new drama founded on the great work of "Nellie, the Companions of the Chair," entitled
DEVILKIN.
Devilkin, (with original song,)....Miss Fanny Herring
Nellie, (her first appearance,)....Miss Emma Reynolds
W. H. Whally, Mr. Harden, C. K. Fox, D. Oakley, with new candidates for public favor and established favorites.

BRYANT'S.

Mechanics Hall, No. 472 Broadway, above Grand-st.
Brilliant novelties, continued success of
TAMING THE ELEPHANT.
The elephant in his astonishing aerial gyrations.
Dave Reed and Dan Bryant in their great challenge dance.
IN AND OUT OF PLACE.
NORMA, horse combat, RIVAL DARKIES,
Burlesque MAZEPPA.
Mazeppa, with hurdle act....Dan Bryant

ANNIVERSARIES.

ANNIVERSARY.

The Aniversary of the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers will take place in the
NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 8, 1866.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
ON THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 10, 1866.
SHORT ADDRESSES BY EMINENT GENTLEMEN.

Grafulla, with his Seventh Regiment Band, has been engaged for these evenings. They will not only give their best music, but will be the orchestra for the GRAND HALLELUJAH CHORUS, to be sung by 200 Little Wanderers, under the direction of Mr. T. E. PERKINS.

The children will also sing several anthems, glees, &c.

Doors open at 6¾ o'clock; exercises commence at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets 50 cents. To be obtained at the door.

No tickets will be sold after the seats are full, therefore come early.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

The forty-first annual meeting of the American Tract Society will be held in the Dutch Reformed Church, corner of 5th-av. and 29th-st., on WEDNESDAY, May 9, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Right Rev. C. P. MCILVAINE, President, in the chair.

SPEAKERS.—Rev. N. H. Schenck, D. D., Baltimore; Rev. Drs. Thos. D. Anderson and E. P. Rogers, of New-York.

Business meeting in the lecture-room in the rear of the church, at 9 o'clock, for the election of officers, and a meeting of the Directors to elect the Executive Committee for the ensuing year.

AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL UNION.—The Thirteenth Social Reunion will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, May 10, at 7½ o'clock, at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.—Rev. H. W. BEECHER'S. Gov. BUCKINGHAM will preside. Major-Gen. HOWARD, Major J. B. MERWIN, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Dr. BOYNTON, Chaplain to Congress, and other eminent speakers are secured. During the exercises the old "Integer Vitæ" will be rendered by an efficient male chorus, directed by Mr. G. E. AIKEN. Instrumental music by Dodworth's Band. Tickets 50 cents, for sale at Room No. 49, Bible House; the *Independent* Office, New-York, and at the office of the *Union*, Brooklyn.

Proceeds to be appropriated to the First Congregational Church in Washington, D. C., to aid in building a house of worship.

THE ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING of the Congregational Union for the election of officers, presentation of reports, &c., will be held in Lecture-room of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, on THURSDAY, May 10, at 3 o'clock P. M.

THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE National Temperance Society and Publication House will be held on WEDNESDAY, May 9, morning session at 10 o'clock, at the Central Presbyterian Church, Broome-st., near Broadway, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock in the Cooper Institute. Addresses are expected from Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Maj.-Gen. Howard, Hon. W. Patterson and others. Tickets of admission may be procured, without charge, at the rooms No. 172 William-st., near Beekman; Robert Carter & Brothers, No. 530 Broadway; A. D. F. Randolph, No. 770 Broadway, corner of Ninth-st. If any tickets remain on the evening of the Anniversary they will be found at the door.

WM. E. DODGE, President.

THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION will hold an anniversary meeting in Cooper Institute, TUESDAY, May 8, at 10 o'clock A. M. Gen. O. O. HOWARD, and Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER will address the meeting. Seats free.

LECTURES.

NOTICE.

JOHN B. GOUGH,
will
lecture on "Temperance" next
THURSDAY EVENING, May 10, 1866,
at the Allen-st., M. E. Church, New-York, situated between Rivington and Delancey sts.
Service commences at 8 o'clock P. M.
Tickets for sale at Rushton's, Astor House and at the door on the evening of the lecture, at 7 o'clock.

CATHEDRALS OF ENGLAND.—A LECTURE by Rev. Prof. GEO. F. SEYMOUR, at Dodworth's Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 9, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats $1. Proceeds for the benefit of the "Commons" of the General Theological Seminary.

REV. PROF. NOYES WHEELER WILL preach on Baptism, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, Room No. 5, New-York, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS of this week, at 8 o'clock. Seats free, and collections taken.

INSTRUCTION.

RECTOR OR PRINCIPAL WANTED for the ensuing year, to take charge of the Riverdale Institute, a collegiate school for young ladies, at Riverdale, on the Hudson. This church school was established in 1863, by a few gentlemen of the neighborhood, and comprises a liberal scheme for the thorough education of their own daughters, with appropriate accommodations for a limited number of pupils, resident in the building, under the care of the rector. The school is now full. A rural Gothic church at the entrance of the Institute grounds is near completion. A clergyman, who could fill acceptably the position of Rector to both church and school, would have the preference. Compensation liberal. Address, with particulars, HENRY F. SPAULDING, Secretary, Riverdale, Westchester County, New-York.

SEWARD INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS,
Florida, Orange County, N. Y.
Accommodations for 30 boarders. Terms for board and tuition, $100 per session of five months.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
YONKERS, N. Y.
W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., New-York, or
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL, Jersey Shore, Lycoming Co., Penn. Vacancies for a few good boys. Pupils enjoy all the comforts of a Christian home, with proper intellectual and physical training, in the most healthy district of the State. Can remain during Summer months. Principal in New-York City on the 21st inst. For particulars address as above. F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

FRENCH AND GERMAN LANGUAGES, LATIN, L'ANGLAIS AUX ETRANGERS.—Prof. TELLERING, No. 3 Union-square, west side, favorably known to the public since 1852, will be happy to receive new scholars for private tuition in the above and other branches of a first-class education.

IRVING INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The fifty-seventh semi-annual session will commence TUESDAY, May 1.

For circulars apply to the principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 38th-st., will reopen for the session of 1866-7, on Sept. 20. For circulars, with terms and references, apply as above.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE Plains, N. Y., 23½ miles from the City by Harlem Railroad. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

REDDING INSTITUTE, REDDING, CONN.—A boarding-school for boys; number of pupils limited to 12. Terms $300 per year. D. SANFORD, A. M.

TEACHERS.

A LADY WHO HAS HAD A LARGE EXPERIENCE in teaching and in the care of young girls, proposes to continue the education of several of her pupils in Europe. Thinking that parents might be glad to avail themselves of the opportunity offered their daughters for travel and instruction, she invites attention to her plan, promising to do all in her power for any young ladies who may be intrusted to her. Address J. H., No. 22 East 35th-st. References: Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., Parke Godwin, Esq., N. P. Willis, Esq.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, A. B. A. OF the Faculty of Paris, recently arrived, wishes to make an engagement as teacher, either for the Summer months or for a longer period, in a school or a private family; he does not speak English. Address B. A., Box No. 301 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A POLISH LADY, A SITUATION as governess; is competent to teach French and German; would accept a situation as housekeeper or nurse; is a good seamstress. Address Mme. K., No. 200 Wooster-st.

AS GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—AN English lady of experience in teaching wishes an engagement to give instruction in English, music and French. Address Z. A. Z., Station G.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—"TO Dr. COLTON is due the credit of reviving the use of this important agent (nitrous oxide) in the practice of dentistry."—*Letter from Dr. Carnochan.* That we administer the gas in the most safe and efficient manner 10,000 patients and the medical profession of New-York will testify. Offices, Nos. 19 and 30 Cooper Institute.

"DIDN'T KNOW MY TOOTH WAS out," said one—thousands say the same. Nitrous oxide daily. Beautiful Teeth, at half the usual charges, at Dr. VAN VLECK'S, No. 175 6th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 8,
will be presented with new and
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
APPOINTMENTS, &c.,
AND A POWERFUL CAST,
the grand romantic Irish drama, written expressly for
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
by Chas. Gaylor, Esq., entitled the
CONNIE SOOGAH,
OR
THE WEARING OF THE GREEN,
in which
Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS
will appear in the character of
CORNEY MCGRATH,
assuming the disguise of "Connie Soogah," with the popular ballads of "Pat Malloy," and "Welcome all Heartily."
MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
will appear as NELLY NOLAN, with the popular song of "Abington Green," and a new jig.
MADAME PONISI,
who has been specially engaged, will make her second appearance as Elsie of the Glen.
Act 1—THE MARRIAGE CONTRACT.
Scene 1—A room in the house of Mrs. O'Gorman.
Scene 2—The Sea-gull Rock, Giant's Causeway.
Scene 3—Grand Hall in Berrysford Castle.
Act 2—HIDE AND SEEK.
Fingal's Cave; Cascade and Devil's Basin.
Act 3—RETRIBUTION.
Doors open at 7¼; commence at 8 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manageress....Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Stage Manager....J. H. SELWYN
LAST NIGHTS—LAST NIGHTS
of the
MOST BRILLIANT PRODUCTION OF THE SEASON,
the successful Romantic Drama, entitled
THE THREE GUARDSMEN,
WITH
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, BEAUTIFUL MUSIC,
CORRECT COSTUMES,
SUPERB APPOINTMENTS,
And UNEQUALED CAST OF CHARACTERS,
but which, in consequence of previous arrangements,
MUST SHORTLY BE WITHDRAWN,
to allow for the presentation of
ANOTHER STARTLING NOVELTY.
This Gorgeous Spectacle will be presented
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, May 8,
and also on
THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS.
TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, May 9,
BENEFIT OF MR. GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE.
ROSE OF CASTILE,
and for the first time the burlesque of
MEDEA.
FRIDAY EVENING, May 11,
BENEFIT OF MISS LOUISA MYERS.
Doors open at 7¼; commences at 8 o'clock.
Seats secured three days in advance.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—FIFTH-avenue Opera House, adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.—Burlesques, Farces, Comic Acts, Block Statue only three nights more. MONDAY, May 14, first appearance of Mr. G. W. H. GRIFFIN. Seats secured during the day without extra charge.

MARBLE STATUES BY LARKING MEAD, Jr.,

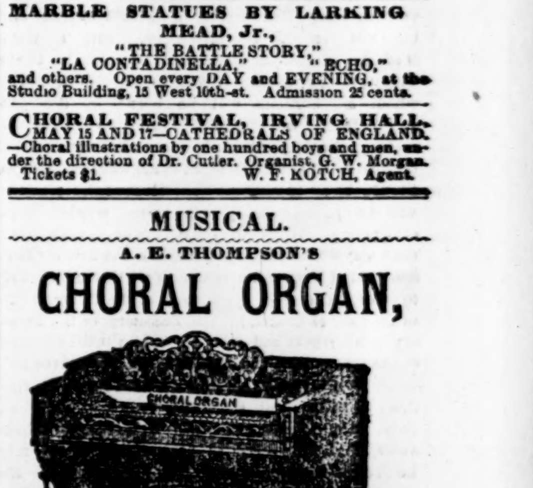
"THE BATTLE STORY,"
"LA CONTADINELLA," "ECHO,"
and others. Open every DAY and EVENING, at the Studio Building, 15 West 10th-st. Admission 25 cents.

CHORAL FESTIVAL, IRVING HALL, MAY 15 AND 17—CATHEDRALS OF ENGLAND.—Choral illustrations by one hundred boys and men, under the direction of Dr. Cutler. Organist, G. W. Morgan. Tickets $1. W. F. KOTCH, Agent.

MUSICAL.

A. E. THOMPSON'S

CHORAL ORGAN,



MANUFACTURED BY
T. S. BERRY,
WAREROOMS AND WHOLESALE DEPOT,
NO. 593 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Between Prince and Houston sts.

CHORAL ORGANS.

It is admitted by all MUSICIANS who have examined the

CHORAL ORGANS,

that they combine more desirable qualities than any reed instrument ever before made. By a combination of arrangements, peculiar to the CHORAL ORGAN alone, the tone EXCELS in fullness, purity, and richness; and in the general mechanical arrangements of the instrument, it surpasses all others of its class. The patent Graduated Swell is controlled entirely by the feet, while blowing, requiring no change of position of hands or feet, thereby enabling the performer to produce all those beautiful effects for which the Organ is so eminently adapted. This SWELL is not a LOUD PEDAL only, but, as its name indicates, a SWELL, by which you glide from the PIANISSIMO to the FORTISSIMO at will, or instantly change from one to the other. This is peculiar to the CHORAL ORGAN. The voicing of the Reeds is done with the greatest care, in order to free them from the HARSHNESS often heard in reed instruments; and no one who listens to the CHORAL ORGAN but is attracted by the melodious sweetness of its tones. None should purchase an instrument of this class without first inspecting the CHORAL ORGAN.

PRICE LIST.

BLACK WALNUT OIL FINISH.	
5 Octave Single Reed	$122
5 Octave Double Reed Stops	180
5 Octave Three Sets Reeds, Six Stops	273
5 Octave Two Banks Keys, Four Sets Reeds, Eight Stops	408
ROSEWOOD, POLISHED.	
5 Octave Single Reed	$162
5 Octave Double Reed Stops	200
5 Octave Three Sets Reeds, Six Stops	320
5 Octave Two Banks Keys, Four Sets Reeds, Eight Stops	450
With Pedal Bass and larger compass, up to	800

A liberal discount to Clergymen and Sabbath Schools.
THE TRADE SUPPLIED AT SPECIAL RATES.
Agents wanted in all the large towns and cities.

THE BRADBURY

PIANO-FORTE.

Is now pronounced "THE BEST" by our first Artists, by the American Institute of New-York, and by many State Fairs.

Besides these, THIRTY of the most eminent musicians and pianists of the country have testified to the same. The points of excellence cover the ENTIRE REQUIREMENTS of a perfect Piano.

Call or send for circulars with illustrations to

WM. B. BRADBURY,
No. 427 Broome-st., N. Y.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANOFORTES

Have taken thirty-two First Premiums Gold and Silver Medals, at the principal fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and in addition thereto they were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with 269 Pianos from all parts of the world.

That the great superiority of these instruments is now universally conceded is abundantly proven by the fact that Messrs. Steinway's "scales, improvements and peculiarities of construction" have been copied by the great majority of the manufacturers of both hemispheres (as closely as could be done without infringement of patent rights) and that their instruments are used by the most eminent pianists of Europe and America, who prefer them for their own public and private use, whenever accessible.

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their PATENT AGRAFFE ARRANGEMENT, which, having been practically tested in all their Grand and highest priced Square Pianos, and admitted to be one of the greatest improvements of modern times, will hereafter be introduced in every piano manufactured by them without increase of cost to the purchaser, in order that all their patrons may reap its benefit.

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS are the only American instruments exported to Europe in large numbers, and used in European concert rooms.

WAREROOMS, Nos. 71 & 73 EAST FOURTEENTH-STREET, between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

NEW AND POPULAR MUSIC.

"Don't Marry a Man if He Drinks." Song. PARKHURST.
"The Patter of the Rain." Song and Chorus. PARKHURST.
"Give me Honest Friends and True." Song. TUCKER.
"Sleep, My Dear One." Song, with chorus. DANKS.
"Happy, Golden Days." Song, with chorus. VAIL.
All of which are recommended. Price 30 cents, or four for $1. Mailed free. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York, Publisher.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., New-York, near Broadway.

PIANOS AT REDUCED PRICES.—OWING to extensive alterations to be made in Store No. 481 Broadway, a very large assortment of new and second-hand pianos will be sold, at greatly reduced prices, before the 15th inst. Fifty pianos, melodeons and cabinet organs to let, and rent allowed if purchased; monthly payments received for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Sheet music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. HORACE WATERS.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,

No. 84 Walker-st., New-York.
Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

BARGAINS—SPLENDID ROSEWOOD 7-OCTAVE pianoforte, $275, nearly new, cost $450, overstrung bass, modern improvements; also, 7-octave, $150; one 6¾-octave, $135. Apply at No. 20 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute.

PIANOS.—VERY SUPERIOR INSTRUMENTS AT reduced prices. Also, second-hand pianos at very low rates. A large assortment to rent on moderate terms. BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK, No. 147 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

BARGAINS.—SPLENDID ROSEWOOD 7-OCTAVE piano-fortes $275, nearly new, cost $450; overstrung bass, modern improvements; also 7-octave $150, 6¾-octave $135. No. 20 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute.

A LADY WILL TAKE A FEW MORE pupils for instruction on the piano-forte; careful attention will be given; terms moderate. Call or address MUSIC, No. 54 Jane-st.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS pianos for sale on reasonable terms, at HAINES BROTHERS' extensive manufactories, corner of 21st-st. and 2d-av.

GRAND PIANO FOR SALE.—CHICKERING grand for sale—price $400. Apply at No. 138 Grand-st., near Broadway.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES.

Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A GOOD BASS SINGER FOR AN Episcopal Church in Brooklyn. Address RITUAL, Box No. 4,495 New-York Post-office.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Continued from First Page.

dence of the people in their own Government cannot be shaken. The vigor and elasticity of American industry is unrivalled Our resources, abundant to-day, will be greater tomorrow. No empire, ancient or modern, ever received daily or annually revenues of equal magnitude. And the wealth hidden in our mountains, if it could be placed in the balance, would make our national debt kick the beam. Where, then, is the cloud no bigger than a man's hand? It rises only in that quarter from which disloyal representatives may come, open and inchoate repudiators lusting for power. Save us from these, and the United States Government will survive, with its credit and civil glory radiant with youth and the fame of ages, long after the final chapter in the history of anti-republican governments shall have been written.

SPEECH OF MR. RAYMOND.

Mr. RAYMOND—I am sure the House has listened with very great satisfaction to the clear and interesting statement which has just been made by the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means of the financial condition of the country. It cannot but give satisfaction to find the country prepared for an immediate reduction in the amount of its internal revenue so very considerable as that which the Commissioner proposes to make; and it will be equally satisfactory to the House and to the country to find that this reduction is to operate so generally upon those processes and articles which are of most importance to the great mass of the people of this nation. I am unwilling to trespass to any considerable extent upon the patience of the House, but I shall be glad, with its indulgence, to make a few remarks upon the general subject of taxation, especially in the attitude in which we approach it now. Perhaps I may find an apology for so doing in the fact that it is a wholly new subject. Until within the last few years we have made it our boast, justly and truly, that we were the most lightly taxed nation on the face of the earth. Now we are compelled to confess that we are among the most heavily burdened of them all. This, Sir, is one of the many vast changes which have been wrought in our condition by the rebellion we have just suppressed. We have incurred a vast debt, consequent on the war, for the suppression of that rebellion; we have, moreover, provided necessarily for a permanent increase, more or less considerable, in the ordinary expenses of the Government. Those expenses must be met year by year. The interest upon the debt must also be met as it becomes due, and I think it of the utmost importance in all respects; to our credit, to our character, and to the courage with which all burdens will be borne by the people, that we should lose no time in making a beginning toward paying off the principal of that debt. It does not seem to me wise, Sir, that we should begin to accustom ourselves or the creditors of the nation—the people upon whom these obligations rest—to the idea that this debt may be fastened upon us, like the debts of England and of France, never to be paid through all time to come. The ordinary expenses of the Government, as they are estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury in his report laid upon our tables at the opening of the session, are one hundred and forty-three millions of dollars. The interest to be paid during this year is fixed at about the same amount, only some two millions less. Both these sums, I think, there is reason to suppose may be somewhat reduced. The expenses of the army and navy are not likely to be as high as they were originally estimated, and the amount which will be needed for interest will be somewhat reduced by the fact, that the Secretary of the Treasury is not likely to fund so much of the debt now bearing no interest as it was originally supposed he would. But these two sums, taking them at his estimates, make the considerable amount of two hundred and eighty-four millions of dollars, which will be required to meet the expenses of the Government and the interest on the debt for one year. I think we ought, also, to begin at once to make some provision for paying the principal of the National debt. I do not think it would be wise for us to provide less than fifty millions of dollars per annum for that purpose, and this sum to be increased from year to year as our system of taxation may be perfected, and as the industry of the country may gradually adapt itself to the new burdens which are imposed upon it. This would make an aggregate sum of three hundred and thirty-four million dollars to be provided annually toward meeting the expenses of the Government and the interest and installments on the principal of the public debt. This sum will be required annually, without any serious diminution from year to year, until we shall have paid off so much of the principal of the public debt as will allow us to estimate the interest at a sum considerably less. It will, of course, be growing less and less from year to year. Three hundred and thirty-four millions of dollars in round numbers. Three hundred and fifty millions of dollars is a very large sum for a nation to pay annually. It is very large for us, in consideration of the fact that it is so much larger than we have ever before been called upon to pay, or have any perfected machinery in raising the means to pay. The aggregate revenues of Great Britain during the last year were but three hundred and fifty-four millions, and those of France but three hundred and fifty millions.

A Member—Dollars or pounds?

Mr. RAYMOND—It is reduced to dollars, so that the three great nations of the world are substantially upon the same footing so far as the annual taxation imposed upon their people is concerned. But we have the advantage of these nations in some respects, although both their population and their aggregate wealth are somewhat in excess of ours. We have a free Government—a Government which allows to every one of its individual members entire and perfect freedom of individual action—and that, Sir, is a source of energy, of enterprise, of industrial vigor and elasticity, which cannot well be overrated. Nothing more is needed to show the effect of this great principle of freedom upon the industry of a nation than a comparison of the rate at which the wealth of these three nations has increased during successive decades. I have not before me, nor have I in mind, the exact proportion of increase of population of Great Britain and France to the increase in their aggregate wealth. Our own has been very great. The increase in our wealth has been in much more rapid ratio than the increase of our population. During ten years, ending in 1860, the increase of our population was but 35 per cent.; while of the aggregate wealth of the nation it was 128 per cent. This is three times the disproportion which obtains either in England or France. And more than that, our annual income is greater than theirs. In a much larger proportion, we have sources of wealth; moreover, sources of fresh vigor, sources of industrial productiveness, to which none of the old nations of the world can make the least pretence. Immigration for one—and it is the only one I will mention—is itself a source of productive labor which cannot be estimated at less than two or three hundred millions of dollars every year. I refer to this to show that our debt, great as it is, is not beyond our resources; it is not greater than our people can bear. I may add that it is not greater than they will bear cheerfully and readily, because it is a debt incurred by the people themselves and for the people themselves, for objects and blessings they have in hand to-day, and will have through all time to come. Now, all we are asked to do, all the people ask us to do in adjusting this great burden, which is to recur year after year for many years to come, is that we shall adjust it so that the people may bear it easily: that we shall adjust it so that it will not cripple those energies upon which we rely for its payment; that we shall put it where they can bear it best, and not where it will rest heaviest upon them; that we shall put it upon their backs and not upon their arms. There are two great sources from which we have to meet these expenses. One is the customs duties imposed on imported goods, and the other is the excise duties, or duties imposed on goods of our own production. Both of these must be drawn upon from year to year. What either will amount to must be the result of estimates. The Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, in the statement he has just submitted, estimates the receipts from customs at a sum less than that of last year. He looks forward, if I understand him aright, to a diminution of the duties on imports. Last year the customs yielded eighty-four millions of dollars. The Secretary of the Treasury estimates them for the coming year at one hundred millions of dollars. I confess I cannot see the data upon which estimates so low as either of these sums can be properly based.

Mr. MORRILL—I referred to the estimate for the year ending the 30th of June, 1867.

Mr. RAYMOND—So I understood. The estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury is for the same year. Now, Mr. Speaker, down to the year 1861, for the five years immediately preceding that year and the commencement of the war, the imports averaged about three hundred and fifty millions of dollars. I am sure they will not be less than that from this time forward. Our imports are always measured by the amount of our exports. Our capacity to buy usually determines the amount we do buy. We are bringing into direct contribution to our commerce a larger extent of country than ever before. A million and a half of men are going from the field into productive pursuits. The South is soon to be open to commerce, and the South will produce largely with proper encouragement and aid at the hands of the Government; and I was glad to hear the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means refer to this as one of the great reliances of the country for revenue, namely, encouragement of the industry of the South, and aid in developing the resources of that rich and productive region. Now, Sir, with all these sources of production, I am sure we can fairly estimate our exports for the next year and for a series of years to come, at not less than four hundred millions of dollars, and our imports will be at least as large as they were during the five years previous to 1861. What, then, will be the probable revenue from customs? The present average rate of duty, I believe, is something over forty per cent.—probably nearer forty-five than forty. That is not likely to be reduced; and it gives one hundred and forty millions of dollars. Indeed, the further imposition of these domestic excise duties will render it indispensable that we increase the duty on foreign imports, in order to keep the balance even between foreign and domestic duties. But, Sir, without going into any intricate or close calculation on this subject, I adduce these facts merely to show that the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury of one hundred millions is exceedingly low, and that it is more likely to be one hundred and fifty millions of dollars than one hundred millions, at the rate at which imports are now coming in. Estimating the customs duties at one hundred millions of dollars, will leave two hundred and fifty millions of dollars, or a little less, to be raised by domestic taxation. This bill, now on our tables, upon which our action is invoked, proposes to provide for this sum each year for the expenses of the Government. Now, it is idle to conceal from ourselves the fact that this is a grievous burden, and it will always be felt to be a grievous burden by the mass of the people upon whom it rests. No matter how great may be their alacrity; no matter how determined may be their purpose to pay it; no matter how ready they may be to sacrifice all they have in maintaining the honor of the nation, it will be felt, now and always, as a serious burden, and the extent of its weight will depend upon the manner in which it is distributed among the different classes and pursuits of the country. Now, this is entirely a new subject for us. We have had no experience in devising ways and means to distribute duties upon the domestic articles so as to make them rest more or less lightly upon the mass of the people. The task was thrust upon us suddenly; the war came upon us suddenly, and with the war came taxation, out of which its expenses alone could be met. When the rebellion came upon us, we all know how eagerly the people demanded that taxation should pay the expenses of the war for its suppression. Their determination to rescue the Government from the peril that threatened it prompted them to demand that taxation should be resorted to as the means of producing that result. My colleague from the northern part of the State of New-York, Mr. HULBURD, then Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in the Assembly of New-York, will remember how universal the cry came to us, as it went to Congress also, that taxes should be increased, and that the country should pay the expenses of the war as it went along, instead of resorting to loans. Naturally enough, Congress responded to that demand. It responded at once, and, necessarily, without much consideration. The laws of industry and of political economy were but little regarded. Congress issued its decree that everybody and everything should be taxed in every way. Upon all the processes, as well as the products of industry, upon all work and upon all tools by which work was to be done, upon all classes and conditions of men, taxes were imposed without stint and without precaution. Every branch of trade, every kind of manufacture and their net results, everything in the nature of raw material that could be made to pay, was swept along in the vast drag-net of that first tax bill. Now, while the people paid these taxes with the greatest alacrity and readiness, we must not fall into the error of supposing that such a system could be endured permanently. As a temporary necessity, they have borne it with a degree of courage and patience that could never have been exhibited by any other people on the face of the earth. And this is not an empty national boast; it is conceded by the highest authorities of England that in this, as in many other things, the people of the United States have proved themselves entirely a people by themselves. The London *Economist*, perhaps the highest financial authority in England, in speaking of the taxation through which the United States have passed during the last four or five years, says that "no other nation would have endured a system of excise duties so searching, so effective and so troublesome." And it adds that "to have imposed such taxes in England would have caused a revolution. And it is to the eternal honor of the American people, that in this, as in everything else connected with the salvation of their country, they have responded nobly to the calls of the Government." But this, as I have said, was, from the necessities of the case, only a temporary provision. It became necessary, and the last Congress foresaw the necessity, to make provision for some permanent arrangement and system of internal duties. The first step which it took was a judicious step. It was, to follow the example of that nation which has had more experience of internal taxation than any other—Great Britain. Great Britain always, in devising ways of raising money, appoints commissions or committees who take evidence carefully and elaborately; for taxation, more than any ordinary action of government, is an experimental science, and purely deductive in its nature. There are no general principles which will instruct any nation as to the specific taxes it may impose; it must into the facts and be governed by them; it must scrutinize each particular branch of industry, its bearings on all others, and the bearing of the whole on the prosperity of the nation, and the system of taxation must be suited to the emergency in each particular case. Congress authorized, at its last session, a commission of three gentlemen, familiar with the subject, from theoretical study, and capable of making personal investigations of the facts relating to it. Those gentlemen have been engaged with assiduity and intelligence, and I think, with a degree of success far greater than could have been predicted, investigating the whole of this great and novel subject. They have collected a vast body of evidence, which, I am sorry to say, has not yet been presented and delivered to Congress for its instruction; but the summaries made from it, and published from time to time, must have done much to enlighten all those members who wish to understand the subject in its detail, and the action proposed to be taken. Now, all that I propose to do upon this occasion is to recur briefly to two or three general principles, which I think should guide us in acting on the Tax Bill now before us. In imposing taxes upon domestic industry, there are certain great principles, familiar to all readers of political economy, which it will not be wise for us wholly to neglect. We are to impose taxes upon a great variety of articles. The present law, as I have said, taxes everything. We seem to be almost in the condition of England when she first began her system of taxation, so amusingly described by SIDNEY SMITH, when every Englishman came into the world by the aid of a doctor who had paid a tax, and that he paid all the way through life, till he was finally buried in a taxed coffin, in a taxed grave, and by an undertaker who had paid a tax, and it was then, and then only, that his taxation ceased. Now, I do not suppose that we can reach a full and thorough compliance with all the "theoretical" principles of taxation laid down by the writers on political economy, but we can keep them steadily in view, and we ought always to aim to come up to them as perfectly as possible. In the first place, it is always desirable to impose taxation upon the results of industry rather than upon its processes. The processes of the manufacturer, the tools of the manufacturer, should not be taxed; but the results of the manufacturer, when they make their appearance in profits and income, are proper subjects of taxation. When a man is endeavoring by labor to produce certain products, he should not be taxed in his effort in his labor, but only in the result or the products of that labor. It is a very commonplace maxim, but a very true one, and one to be borne in mind in all these economical discussions, that labor is the source and the only source of national wealth. Productive industry feeds all the arteries of national wealth. It is the fountain from which we draw all the money we need for maintaining the Government or for any purpose whatever. If we tax the processes of production, we tax the fountain head, and thus diminish the ability to keep up the supply. It is rather the duty of the Government not to diminish the force of this productive industry, but to stimulate and increase it. Suppose a man is engaged in the manufacture of engines, or anything of the kind, like our friend from Massachusetts, Mr. AMES, who is so largely engaged in the manufacture of axes, shovels and other agricultural implements. It is not wise to tax the processes of that manufacture, either in respect to the raw material that is used, or the tools that are employed, or the food of the workmen that are hired. All those things should be as nearly free from taxation as possible. But when the net results, the profits, the income are produced, they are the legitimate subjects of taxation, and may be levied upon accordingly. And that, in my judgment, is what is really involved in that which is commonly called the Free Trade policy of England. England found herself in a condition where her main and essential interest was the manufacture of goods for the markets of the world. She had to compete with other nations in those markets, and she found it absolutely indispensable for the production of those goods, at such a rate as to enable her to successfully maintain that competition, to relieve her manufacturers from taxation upon every thing that entered into the processes of production. She took the duty off raw cotton for the fabrics she manufactures; she took the duty off corn, for she needed corn to feed her workmen, and by taxing corn she obliged the manufacturers to increase the wages of their workmen to pay the increased cost of their support; and so everything that entered into the working of her looms, her forges and her machine-shops, was relieved from taxation. It is idle to call that policy free trade, as is very properly said by the Commissioners of Internal Revenue, in their admirable report upon this subject, and as it has been remarked before by some French economist. It is only a more subtle form of protection. Instead of taxing and excluding the goods of other nations, inasmuch as they went to the markets the ports of which she could not control, she very wisely reduced the cost of producing her own goods. That is a principle of universal application—one that we should apply just as rapidly as we can; for the same reasons that make it applicable to England make it applicable to us. When we perfect our system of internal taxation—when we get to a point where it will conform to the fundamental principles of political economy, the whole of this long list of manufactured articles that now figures on our tax bills will disappear, and we shall have left simply taxation upon the results of industry, upon the profits of labor. In other words, so far as the result of manufactures go, we will have taxation upon incomes alone. I consider incomes to be the fairest of all subjects for taxation, and I was a little surprised to hear the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means (Mr. MORRILL) apologize for continuing the income tax a little longer. It seems to me that income is the first thing, so far as industry and the products of industry are concerned, which should be taxed; for in taxing income, you tax that which a man has, and nothing else, and that, too, in exact proportion to the amount of what he has. If you encourage your people in their labor, in manufactures, in producing wealth, then, after they have produced it, and have the net proceeds in their pockets, it is quite just and fair and proper for the Government to claim a proper share of those profits to meet its own necessities. But the industry of the nation should be left unfettered, or, if fetters should be imposed upon it, it should be allowed to regain its freedom at the earliest possible moment. Of necessity there are exceptions to this rule, and cases where it cannot be at once and fully applied. Cotton is undoubtedly one exception. In my judgment, it is proper to impose a tax upon cotton, and I think the rate proposed by the Committee is not too high. However, the question will come up for more careful consideration when the bill comes to be examined by sections. I refer to it now merely to say that, although the tax upon cotton may seem to be an exception to the general principle I have laid down, yet the fact that cotton is a monopoly of this country, and must be bought from us by all other manufacturing *countries, takes it out of the category*. It is not, for example, like iron. England has iron and we have iron. We cannot, therefore, tax iron in the raw state as we may tax cotton. Should we attempt to do so, we should expose ourselves to unfair, unjust and injurious competition on the part of England. But if we tax cotton, England must pay the tax also. But not to dwell upon this point, the next principle to which I ask attention for a moment, is, that we should tax so far as possible the superfluities, and not the necessaries of life. In the application of this principle to income, is supposed to be sought and found the justification of the exception of a minimum which is always made. In England, where an income tax has come to be one of the fixed taxes of the country, and will never be repealed, at least while she needs so large a revenue as she now does, I believe the tax is six pence to the pound sterling, and one hundred pounds of income are exempt from taxation. The cost of living in this country is somewhat higher, and especially for the working classes it is very considerably higher. Our present law exempts six hundred dollars of income from taxation. The Committee recommend that the amount exempted be increased to one thousand dollars, and in this I think they have recommended wisely, although it will subtract three millions from the revenue in the aggregate. An exemption of one thousand dollars will be but a just exemption. That amount will not maintain a working man and his family in this country in any better condition than that in which he ought to live. The Government should not trench upon the necessities of the great mass of its people. The absolute necessities of the people should be spared, should be held sacred from the hand of the tax-collector. The people should be allowed to enjoy undiminished so much of their earnings as they need to supply those necessities. In regard to the income tax, I observe, also, that the Committee recommend a repeal of the extra five per cent. on incomes over five thousand dollars. Incomes to the amount of one thousand dollars are to be wholly exempt. The amount of income above one thousand dollars up to five thousand dollars is to be taxed at the rate of five per cent. By the present law an additonal tax of five per cent. is imposed on all over five thousand dollars. I know that all theoretical writers insist that it is unjust and impolitic to impose a graduated income tax, that every man should pay the same per centage on his income, whatever its amount may be; but there is this fact, which it seems to me ought to be considered—that the second five thousand dollars of a man's income is generally much more easily earned than the first five thousand. When any business is entered upon that will insure large profits, certainly a man can better afford to pay a second tax on all over five thousand than to pay a heavy tax on the first five thousand of his income. I confess that I do not think it wise, in the present state of the country, to exempt the second five thousand of a man's income from a second tax. I know that this may fall heavily upon portions of the community; but, fortunately, they will be those portions of the community which can best afford to bear it, and those portions of the community, I will add, which have thus far borne all taxation with the utmost readiness, and which show no signs of complaint at any taxation to which they are subjected. Even if it should be deemed wise to reduce somewhat the percentage of tax on the second five thousand of income, I hope the House will not think it wise to release it from extra taxation altogether. The same principle of taxing superfluities and incomes instead of necessities, applies to the taxation proposed upon commodities of luxury, upon beverages, and upon articles of superfluity largely consumed. I know that it is somewhat difficult, theoretically, to define what are necessaries, and what are superfluities. What is a necessity to one man is a superfluity to another; and what is superfluity to any man at first becomes soon a necessity to life. But at the same time there are certain things which are used merely to gratify artificial tastes, and such things, I think, may very properly be called superfluities of life; and among these all nations recognize distilled spirits, whisky, fermented liquors, tobacco, and, to a certain extent, tea and coffee. These, especially distilled spirits, are always made the subjects of heavy taxation. In England, distilled spirits are heavily taxed, and yield a very large portion of the revenue. Four of these articles—sugar, tea, tobacco and spirits—yield ninety-seven millions of dollars out of one hundred and twelve millions received from customs in England; and licenses, malt and spirits yield ninety-two millions out of ninety-seven millions of dollars received as excise. They are always resorted to, and bear a very large proportion of the burdens of taxation. Our own Tax Bill aims at the same thing, and goes upon the same principle. Under the law now upon your statute book, whisky is taxed two dollars a gallon, and in England it is taxed two dollars and a half. There is no rate upon these articles which can be so high as to be objectionable. On the contrary, the higher the tax the greater the indirect benefit in diminishing consumption, for all concede that a law which should largely increase the domestic use of spirits as a beverage would not conduce to the welfare and morality of the nation at large. The only limit, in my judgment, to the amount of duty to be imposed upon whisky is the practical enforcement and collection of the tax. There we encounter a serious difficulty; for if we put the tax so high as to make the profit on illicit distillation very great, we shall tempt or force men into that illicit distillation. I suppose the cost, the prime cost, of producing whisky is about twenty-five cents a gallon; and when you put a duty of two dollars on that, the profit on every gallon a man can sell in evasion of the law becomes immense. If we get the duty so high as to lead men to see that such enormous profits can be made, we shall render it certain that this illicit distillation will be largely resorted to. This has been experienced everywhere. There is but one way to prevent it, and that is by the enactment of severe and rigid laws. We must have one of two things; either the tax must be so low as not to tempt men to go into illicit distillation, or the law must be so severe that they will not do it. Since the original Internal Tax Law was enacted, we have made various experiments in the tax on whisky. I believe it began at twenty cents a gallon; then rose to sixty; then to one dollar and a half, and then to two dollars. I do not know whether any one of these taxes continued long enough to enable us to arrive at any general inference as to the rate that would yield the largest returns. It is certain that the present tax of two dollars is promoting illicit distillation to a degree which threatens the collection of any revenue whatever on whisky. In one single collection district in the City of New-York, where two years ago there was not a single distillery, there are now thirty illicit distilleries in cellars and out-of-the-way places, each making whisky, from one to five gallons a day, on which, of course, they pay no duty and make an enormous profit. I understand that in one district of Virginia, in the neighborhood of Richmond, where there were no distilleries two years since, there are now three hundred, making whisky in evasion of the law; and in the State of Georgia, where there were but a few a short time ago, there are now fifteen hundred. How is this to be remedied? It can only be done by making the law so stringent that it will not be evaded. That is almost impossible in this country. The British Government has succeeded by looking into the detail of every man's business, by having an inspector in every man's distillery. In our country the facilities for evasion are so great that it is impossible to provide these remedies. I do not know what particular remedy the Committee has recommended, but I cannot think of any likely to be more effective than a very heavy license tax and a very severe punishment for evading the law. If none are allowed to distil except those who pay a heavy license, all who evade or defy the law may be subjected to the same punishment. Large distilleries are willing to pay a license as large as may be demanded, provided they can be protected against illicit distillation; but now, many of these same large distilleries which pay the taxes on their products, have been forced to suspend; they cannot pay the tax of two dollars a gallon and carry on their business in competition with illicit distillers all over the country, who make and sell their whisky and pay no tax whatever. This House has to choose, after deliberation, between these two things; either to reduce the tax on whisky, so as to destroy this enormous temptation to illicit distillation, or to enact laws so stringent as to prevent the evasion of the law, and entire destruction of those who pay the tax. I believe the manufacture of whisky is not less than from forty to fifty millions of gallons a year. Last year it reached the enormous amount of eighty millions of gallons, as the Chairman of the Committee has just stated; but forty millions may probably be regarded as the minimum production of the country. At two dollars this would yield eighty million sof. dollars, and at one dollar it would yield forty millions of dollars. But certainly, as the law is now enforced, it is not likely to yield even half of that amount. This matter should demand careful attention, and I trust the House will act upon it with due and sole regard to the interest of the revenue. The Commissioners of Revenue are of opinion, I believe, that one dollar per gallon will actually yield more revenue than the proposed tax of two dollars, unless the proposed tax of two dollars is better enforced and more rigorously collected. I have dwelt longer on this point than I intended. Tobacco is another article which demands careful attention, and it is one of the superfluities which can be heavily taxed. But the next principle I desire to refer to, and I think it will be the last, is this: That taxes should be imposed upon as few articles as possible. A tax is a blow at best; it is a hurt and an injury, inflicted upon somebody by the Government. It must fall somewhere, and wherever it falls it will create complaint and produce injury. It is, therefore, evident that it should fall upon as few as possible. The expense, moreover, of collecting the revenue depends far more on the number of articles taxed than upon the amount of the aggregate collection. Our present Tax Law imposes duties upon a great variety of employments which scarcely pay the expense of collection. Take all the small trades, the tailor, the shoemaker, the milliner, the dressmaker, all the small trades of that sort, and you will find that the amount of tax imposed upon them scarcely pays the expense of collection. In a note to one of the pages of the report of the Commissioners of Revenue is inserted an extract from the books of one of the tax collectors in the City of New-York, from which it appears that there are dressmakers, milliners and manufacturers of cloaks, &c., whose monthly taxes amount to a dollar and four cents, another to one dollar and twenty cents, another to one dollar and fifty-eight cents, another to one dollar and seventy-five cents, and another to only forty-two cents, &c. I need not say that it scarcely pays omnibus fare to collect these taxes. All these, and all like them should be, it seems to me, dismissed from the Tax Bill at once. So I think in regard to all manufacturers of articles of indispensable necessity for the great mass of the community. Clothing has been taxed five per cent. during the past year, and the Chairman of the Committee reports this year a reduction to one per cent. Now, one per cent. will simply vex the producers and yield very little revenue. Clothing is an article of universal use; it is consumed by all classes; but any considerable tax upon it must operate unequally, because the poor man wears just about as much clothing as the rich man, and has to pay substantially the same amount of tax. It seems to me, therefore, that we could relieve the great mass of the community from that tax without interfering materially with the revenue. Last year it yielded something like six millions of dollars; this year it would, no doubt, yield much more at the same rate, but at one per cent. it will yield but little, and if no one else does so I shall submit at the proper time an amendment to the bill, to strike out clothing from the list of taxable articles altogether. I think that taxes upon paper, upon type, upon books and upon newspapers, are taxes upon knowledge; and taxes upon advertisements as checking free interchange of communication on business matters; and taxes upon insurance and savings as tending to discourage prudence and forethought. These, and all other taxes of which these are samples, should be swept away as speedily as possible. The effect of our present system of imposing taxes upon every article that is manufactured, and upon every part of such article, is very important in increasing prices by duplicating taxation. I will not dwell upon this branch of the subject, which you will find discussed clearly and fully in the report of the Revenue Commissioners to which I have referred. They cite the instance of an umbrella as an illustration. Formerly an umbrella was made by a single manufactory; now it is made by putting together the various parts, each made by a different process, and each paying a separate tax. The stick of wood is one article, part domestic and part foreign, the foreign article being already taxed; then the wire comes from another establishment; then the handle of bone, ivory or horn; then the brass tube, then the elastic band of Rubber, then the silk tassel, then the button and the cap—each of these may come from a separate manufactory and is subject to a separate tax; and when they are all brought together and made into an umbrella, then they are taxed again. More than that, the manufacturer of each one of the various items composing the whole, avails himself of the fact that the article is taxed to add to the price of that which he supplies, and not only to the amount of the tax, but, so as to give him a little additional profit, he takes advantage of the tax to increase his charges. It is so in every department of business. You find that the price of everything is raised, and raised beyond the amount of the tax imposed on it. They manage the matter pretty much as the owners of the City Railroad cars did when they were authorized to add to their fare the amount of the tax. The amount of the tax was one-fifth of one cent, and they added an entire cent. It is so in all departments of business. It is in human nature, and we cannot, by any act we can pass here, expel human nature from the masses of our people. Now, apply this rule to all the products of manufacturing industry. Consider that on all these processes this duplication is going on, and that each man adds something in addition to the tax to his part, and you will see a much more potent reason for the enormous prices that obtain to-day for everything than is to be found in the high price of gold. Why did not the price of everything fall when gold fell from 280 to 130? simply because the price of gold and the inflation of the currency had comparatively little to do with the exaggerated prices at which all articles were held; not nearly as much as this fact of the duplication of taxes and the exaggeration of profits which followed upon it. Now, by abolishing all these taxes on manufactured articles, the tendency would be to correct this most serious evil. When England began her system of internal taxation, the list of taxed articles was enormous; everything she had was taxed, and taxed roundly; but gradually, year by year, she has gone on reducing the number of articles on which internal taxes are imposed. Her internal revenue now amounts to one hundred and sixty-one millions of dollars. It is drawn from three great sources—excises, stamp duties and assessed taxes. The excises amount to ninety-seven millions of dollars; and of that sum more than ninety millions are raised from three articles, and there are but nine articles embraced in her whole list of excise duties. So, too, of her stamp duties. Her assessed taxes amount only to ten million dollars a year in all, and of these one-half are raised from two items—inhabited houses and carriages. This shows that a reduction of the number of articles taxed is quite consistent with an increased aggregate amount of taxation, provided the distribution is properly made. By nursing the great sources of internal revenue, by imposing taxes only where they can be easily borne, by putting them on superfluities, by not taxing processes, but income, we should obtain the means, gradually, of reducing more and more the number of articles upon our list for taxation. Now, Sir, I do not go into any examination of other items of this bill. These are the main principles which I think it would be well for us to bear in mind. But, after all, nearly everything will depend upon the administration of the law. There is no department of law in which administration, execution, rigid execution, careful execution, honest execution, is so important, as it is in connection with our Internal Revenue. If it is honest, vigilant and correct, revenue can easily be collected so as to yield large returns. If it be lax, negligent, and, still worse, if it be corrupt, there is no end to the losses which the Government will sustain. With a rigid system of collection, which involves the necessity of employing capable men at remunerative prices, and having a good, efficient and energetic staff, without reference to its cost—with such a system the people of the country can bear all the burdens of taxation now imposed on them, on which any unforseen emergency may hereafter require. I hope the House, in discussing this bill, will have due and careful reference to that fact, as well as to the details of the tax itself. With a proper adjustment of this law to be made from year to year, I am confident that this nation, with its resistless enterprise, its boundless resources, its rapidly increasing population, will meet the emergency for which it is now required to provide with the same degree of honor and success that has attended the conduct of the war which has just been closed.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill by sections for amendment, the first section being that imposing a tax of five cents per pound on cotton.

Mr. LYNCH moved an amendment excepting six hundred pounds of cotton in the hands of the producers. Pending its consideration the House, at 4:30 P. M., adjourned.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 7, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 20 bbls. Ashes, 9,442 bbls. Flour, 5,440 bags Corn Meal, 150 bushels Corn, 360 bushels Oats, 528 bbls. Pork, 401 pkgs. Cut Meats, 537 pkgs. Lard, 60 bbls. Beef, and 177 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in limited demand at \$6 75@\$6 87½ for Pots, and \$12 50@\$12 75 for Pearls ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been quiet at previous prices. We quote: Java at 25½c.@26½c., Native Ceylon at 21c.@23c., Maracaibo at 19½c.@22½c., Laguayra at 18½c.@20½c., Rio at 15½c.@20½c., and St. Domingo at 17½c.@17½c., cash, in gold, ℔ lb. Sales, 750 bags.

COTTON—Has been in less demand and heavy. Middlings are quoted at from 33c.@35c., chiefly within the range, ℔ lb. Sales since our last 1,950 bales, against receipts of 299 bales.

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report today has been as follows: Jobbers' prices—Brown Sheetings—Indian Head, 36-inch, 21½c.; Indian Head, 30-inch, 18½c.; Broadway, 21c.; Bedford, 15c. Bleached Shirtings—Bay Mills, 36c.; Jamestown, 22c.; Suffolk, 19c.; Waltham, 31c. Prints—Merrimack W, 19c.; Merrimack D, 18c.; Salmon, 16c.; Namsutta, 12½c. Delaines—Manchester, 22½c.; Wamilton, 22½c. Ginghams—Lancaster, 25c.; Hartford, 21c. Canton Flannels—Naumkeag, 30c.; Nashua, 25c. Brown Drills—Boot Mills, 24c.; Stark H, 20c. Corset Jeans—Naumkeag, 21½c.; Bates, 16½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic and Empress Trail, prices unchanged. S. T. & A. T. Meyers' I X L in good demand at former prices. Corsets—Thomson French Woven B B, \$12 to \$13 gold; Thomson French Woven C C, \$11 50 to \$12 50 gold. Shirts—J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 210, \$30; J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 450, \$40. Paper Collars—Lockwood Manufacturing Company, cloth lined, \$40 ℔ thousand; Lockwood Manufacturing Company, Arrow, \$25 ℔ thousand; Lockwood Ladies' cloth lined, \$40 ℔ thousand; Ladies all paper, \$30 ℔ thousand.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in brisk demand, and has advanced 15c.@25c. ℔ bbl. Sales since our last 18,750 bbls., including common to choice Superfine State and Western at \$7 50@\$8 30; very poor to choice Extra State at \$8 30@\$9 60, chiefly at \$8 30@\$8 90; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands at \$9 25@\$9 75 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	\$7 50	@\$8 30
Extra State	8 30	@ 9 60
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 40	@13 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	9 25	@ 9 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 80	@13 50
Extra Genesee	9 65	@13 50
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	9 85	@16 50

Southern Flour is dearer. Sales since our last, 780 bbls., in lots, at \$10 30@\$11 35 for poor to good, and \$11 40@\$16 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is again higher. Sales, 500 bbls. Extra at \$5 50@\$13 00 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues in demand, including Superfine, at \$5 25@\$6 50 ℔ bbl; sales, 180 bbls. Corn Meal is quiet, at \$3 85@\$4 for Western, \$3 90@\$4 for Jersey, \$4 20 for Marsh's Caloric, and \$4 30@\$4 35 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Sales 175 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quoted firmer, on a fair business, chiefly in Spring. Sales since our last, 65,000 bushels, including common to very good Milwaukee Club at \$1 91@\$2; and very poor Chicago Spring at \$1 50 ℔ bushel. Corn has been in moderate request and heavy; sales since our last, 52,500 bushels, at 77c.@80c. for unsound, and 80c.@82c., in store and delivered, for sound mixed Western; 82c.@82½c. for yellow do., ℔ bushel. Oats continue in good request at advancing prices, including State at 63c.@64½c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 58c.@59c.; old Western at 59c.@61c.; new Western at 48c.@52c.; Canada at 60c.@61c., ℔ bushel. Rye has been dull and nominal. 3,000 bushels Canada Barley were sold at \$1 05 ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River bale continues in fair demand and steady, at 60c.@85c. for poor to very choice, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in demand at uniform prices, including last year's crop at 20c.@65c. and two years' old at 8c.@30c. ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues quiet but steady, including New-Orleans at 85c.@\$1 10; Porto Rico at 60c.@75c.; Cuba at 40c.@65c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in request, including Spirits of Turpentine at 90c.@93c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at \$4 75@\$5; Resin at \$3 37½@\$15 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at \$2 25@\$3 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been rather more sought after, including Crude Whale at \$1@\$1 05; Bleached Whale at \$1 20; Crude Sperm at \$2 35; Unbleached do. at \$2 45@\$2 50; Lard Oil at \$1 75@\$1 85; Red Oil at 85c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at \$1 45@1 46 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in moderate request to-day, at 27c.@27½c. for Crude, 42½c.@43½c. for Refined in bond, and 55c.@58c. for do. free, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in active speculative request at higher prices, but closing very irregularly. Sales since our last 14,250 bbls., in lots, at \$29 81@\$30 43 for new Mess, closing at \$30, regular way; \$29@\$29 25 for one year old Mess; \$28 for new Prime Mess, \$25 25@\$25 50 for new Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales were also made of 5,500 bbls. new Mess, May, June and July delivery, sellers' and buyers' options, at \$29 87@\$30 50 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in good demand at 11½c.@12½c. for Shoulders and 17c.@18½c. for Hams; sales 750 pkgs. Bacon is in fair request, including Cumberland Cut at 14½c.; Short Rib at 15½c.; Long Ribbed, 15½c.; Long Clear, 16c.; Short Clear, 16½c.@16½c., ℔ lb. Sales 335 boxes. Dressed Hogs continue scarce and quiet at 13½c.@13½c. ℔ lb. Lard is in brisk speculative demand and decidedly dearer; sales 2,850 tcs. and bbls. at 18½c.@22½c., and small lots at 22½c.; also, 1,250 tcs. June and July delivery, S. O., at 22½c.@22½c. ℔ lb. Beef is in request at \$16@\$20 50 for new Plain Mess, and \$21@\$24 50 for new Extra do.; sales have been reported of 1,300 bbl. Tierce Beef rules quiet and nominal. Beef Hams are in moderate demand, at \$41 50@\$42 25 ℔ bbl.; sales 125 bbls. Butter is in moderate request at 38c.@50c. for State, and 35c.@46c. for Western, ℔ lb. Cheese continues inactive at 15c.@22c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand at full prices. Sales since our last, 1,070 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@12½c., and 430 boxes Havana, at 10½c.@12½c. ℔ lb. We quote fair to good Grocers' at 10½c.@11½c.; Refining at 10½c.@10½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are in good demand at 13½c.@15½c. ℔ lb.

STEARINE—Sales since our last 119,000 lbs., part for June delivery, at 18½c.@22c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 145,000 lbs. at 11½c.@11½c., and 35,000 lbs. Grease at 11½c.@14½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Continues dull and nominal at \$2 25@\$2 26½ ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 100 hhds. Tallow, by steamer, at 7s. 6d. ℔ ton. For Glasgow, by steamer, 14,000 bushels Corn at 3¾d. ℔ bushel.

Passengers Arrived.

MAY 7—*In steamship New-York, from Bremen*—P. Rieben, John B. Leemuller, G. Kirchweger, A. Steek, A. Rolker, Miss M. Holtzerman, Ernst Meyer, Mrs. Heisen and daughter, John Schmauder, G. A. Rosskraut, Mrs. A. Hirnme and family, Julius Magnus, John Strohfsky, F. De Choen, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hinton, H. S. Allen, F. Lepper, P. H. Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. W. Meyer and family, Max Nest, Erich Schuler, Oscar Sandrock, G. W. Hunter, Conrad Hilgenbergh, Chas. Noething, Aug. Roper, Miss Caroline Glassen, Mr. and Mrs. S. Guthmann and family, Mrs. L. Benix and daughter, L. Slessner, Mrs. H. Einstin and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Einanger, L. Moos, Geo. Garrells, Jos. Holboul, Mr. and Mrs. Winmer and family, Chas. Rodhau, F. Jenget, S. Bassi, Miss Marie Walter, Miss Ida Kette, John Hoffman, Chas. Roben, Julius Steven and family, Henry Beckman, John Rieper, F. Bunker, John Trinkamp, J. Suhr, E. Zeidler, M. Ehrlick, Phil. Freyter, Henry Eits, G. Lesseler, M. Boll, Miss Anna Neubert, Mrs. Emilie Proset and daughter, Paul Bungarts and family, Chas. Ott, Miss Agatha Fabb, Emil Hinrichs and family, C. Schmidt, Frans Huster, Miss C. Kios, Wm. Ahrens, S. Rustadi, Max Rinswanger, Rudolph Seyfried, Miss Amalia Keumann, Miss Sophie Frank, Menge Menn, Geo. Valentine, Miss Sabine Lang, Otto Neubert, Miss Josefa Hanne, Edward Otto and family, John Gerhardi, Edward Low, G. Tietgen and family, Chas. Bauer, L. S. Murae, Gustav Pinard, H. L. Matile, Chas. Dubois, J. S. Yates, and 542 in the steerage.

In steamship Virgo, from Savannah—Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Porter, Thos. Stevens, Miss Leach, J. McMahon, Mrs. S. R. Simms, M. Fitzpatrick and wife, Miss M. A. Snelling, M. G. Parker, Chas. Gray, J. C. Hutier, E. Ricter and wife, J. W. Chapman and 2 children, T. D. Smith, A. Hallenback, H. D. Smith, F. L. Platt, J. C. Paine, wife and son, J. Hendry, A. N. D. Leigh, W. H. Cronk, wife and child, H. A. Webber, M. A. Burrows, Capt. G. P. Howe, R. R. Gardner, Capt. W. W. Smithson and wife, A. L. Jones, M. Bragdon, D. W. Oliver, Capt. F. Brannigan, J. Goldman, Jas. Bradley, wife and 3 children, J. Lyons, R. Kein, H. B. Ring, C. Walker, A. B. Gray, J. S. Harrington.

In steamship Perit, from Savannah—Wm. Morris, wife and child, J. C. Mather, G. Cruise, P. C. Reilly, Wm. Poyntz, J. Isaacs, Mary O'Donahue and child.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 51 | Sun sets..... 7 03 | Moon rises... 1 03

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 1 55 | Gov. Island. 2 44 | Hell Gate....... 4 06

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, May 7.

Cleared.

Steamers Millville, Renear, Philadelphia, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Santee, Phillips, Beaufort, Murray, Ferris & Co.

Ships Henry Harbeck, (Br.,) Bristow, Calcutta, Harbecks & Co.; Mikado, (Br.,) Burdo, St. John, N. B., G. F. Bulley; Yorick, (Br.,) Dixon, St. John, N. B., Nesmith & Son; Galatea, Cook, San Francisco, R. M. Cooley & Co.

Barks Colonist, (Br.,) Moore, St. Thomas, Wm. Ingalls; Sofiied, (Norw.,) Gurgursen, Montreal, via Elizabethport, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Harmonie, (Norw.,) Nielson, Montreal, via Elizabethport, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Tomas Terry, (Br.,) Maloney, Havana, Brett, Son & Co.; Grattia, Small, Cienfuegos, Simpson & Clapp; Maria Heyn, (Pruss.,) Peters, Narva, Russ., Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Concezzione, (Ital.,) Troubette, Bordeaux, Slocovich & Smith; Ida Abbott, (Br.,) Clark, Maranham, L. E. Amsinck & Co.; Florence, (Br.,) Jacobs, St. Johns, N. F., Peniston & Co.; Florence, (Br.,) Baird, Charlottetown, R. P. Buck & Co.

Schooners H. Means, Hopkins, States Bank, Md., Brett, Son & Co.; Gen. Grant, Orchard, Newburyport, Mass., G. S. Hatch; Dresden, Davis, Elizabethport, Snow & Richardson; Rival, Morrell, New-Haven, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; Thos. Rawson, Bursley, New-Haven, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; Eudora, Anderson, Elizabethport; Arctic, Ogden, St. Mark's, Fla., E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Wm. Hone, Anderson, Richmond, Va., I. B. Gager; Anna, (Hanov.,) Verrena, Grangemouth, W. F. Schmidt's Son; N. W. Smith, Troope, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.; Young Teazer, Merton, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Ontara, Huntly, Philadelphia, J. E. Simpson.

Arrived.

U. S. gunboat Tioga, Lieut.-Commander W. D. Whiting, Pensacola April 27, via Key West 30th, having in tow the U. S. tug Jassamine—for sale. Passed the U. S. supply ship South Carolina, going into Key West.

U. S. steamer Tritonia, Acting Master W. A. Stannard, commanding, Pensacola April 11, Key West 17th, Port Royal 26th, Beaufort, N. C., 48 hours.

Steamship New-York, (Brem.,) Ernst, Bremen April 22, Southampton 25th, at 3 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. May 1, lat. 45 57, lon. 40 44, passed Br. ship Orision, bound W.; 2d, lat. 44 07, lon. 46 54, Prus. bark Edward, bound W., and a steamer with Inman's signal, apparently the City of Manchester, bound W.; lat. 42 53, lon. 49 52, Am. steamship Baltic, bound E. May 5, lat. 40 40, lon. 68 42, Am. ship Star of the West, bound E.; lat. 40 38, lon. 69 19, Brem. steamship Hermann, and Hamb. steamship Allemania, bound E., also Br. steamship City of London, bound E.

Steamship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. Off Cape Lookout had a heavy N. E. gale, which lasted 12 hours. Spoke in Tybee Roads, bark Emily, of Halifax, and brig Leonard Myers. Off Hatteras, steamship Hunter, hence for Savannah.

Steamship Thames, Swift, New-Orleans April 29, with mdse. and passengers to W. H. Hubbie. May 2, at 5 P. M., off Cape Florida, passed steamship George Cromwell, bound S.

Steamship Wilmington, Spencer, Galveston 8 ds. 26 hours, with cotton, wool, &c., to Williams & Guion.

Steamship Albemarle, Bourne, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Perit, Delanoy, Savannah May 3, with mdse. and passengers to L. L. Jones.

Steamship Saratoga, King, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Bark Trinity, (of Boston,) Harts, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to Charles L. Wright & Co.

Brig Minnie K., (Br.,) Henderson, Ponce, P. R., 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to Geo. Wheelwright & Co.

Brig J. B. Campbell, (of Plymouth, N. S.,) Anderson, Miragoane 20 ds., with logwood to Becker & Co. Has had very heavy weather; been 12 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Talpa, (of P. E. I.,) Campbell, Turks Island 15 ds., with salt to R. P. Buck & Co. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras with heavy N. W. gales.

Brig Elvira, Bancroft, Machias, with lumber.

Schr. Charles Shearer, (of Gloucester,) Cunningham, Baracoa 9 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall.

Schr. Sinepuxent, Brown, from wreck of ship Imperatrice Elizabetha, ashore on Long Beach, N. J., with sponge, currants, &c.

Schr. Laura Pride, (of St. Kitts,) Scopeau, Baracoa 15 ds., with fruit to Jones & Lough.

Schr. Sparkling Sea, Shepard, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John D. Griffin, Gould, Gloucester, with fish to C. & A. Stetson.

Schr. Anna B. Jacobs, Shepard, New-Haven, for Albany.

Schr. Napoleon, Nichols, Jacksonville 7 ds., with cedar to order.

Schr. Palma, Brewster, Jacksonville 10 ds., with cotton to C. H. Dibble.

Schr. Westover, McFarlane, Mobile 14 ds., with mdse. to order.

Schr. S. Davidson, Ketcham, Virginia.

Schr. C. C. Sadler, Tilton, Virginia.

Schr. Monmouth, Anderson, Virginia.

Schr. Thomas Jefferson, Brewer, Hartford, for Albany.

Schr. Chase, Chase, Providence.

Schr. Antelope, Brown, Providence.

Schr. Kit Carson, Rich, Boston, with mackerel.

Schr. Sea Flower, Bunker, Sag Harbor.

Schr. Fred Warren, Robinson, Fall River.

Schr. Sarah Jane, Gardner, Newport.

Schr. Ben. Butler, Kenyon, New-London.

Schr. Wm. H. Bowen, Jackson, Providence.

Schr. Wm. P. Williams, Nichols, Fall River.

Sloop Blackstone, Jackson, Providence.

Sloop Fred Brown, Wightman, Providence.

Below.

Ship Shakespeare, Fechter, Bremen March 18.

Ship Star of the West, Perry, Liverpool March 27.

Bark Marco Paulo, Winsen, Bremen March 17.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 7—Arr. steamers Nereus and W. P. Clyde, from New-York; brigs Springbok, from Surinam; J. Bickmore, from New-Orleans.

Also arr. steamer George Appold, Baltimore.

HOLMES' HOLE, May 5—Arr. steamer Camella, from New-York for Nova Scotia.

May 6—Arr. brigs Mansanilla, Charleston, for Boston; Wm. A. Dresser, Philadelphia, for Boston; J. Means, Calais, for New-Haven; schr. Edwin, Capt. Hutchins, from Lubec for New-York, naving been run into by ship Ceylon, was cut down nearly to the water's edge, carrying away both masts, bowsprits, &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 7—Arr. ships Rival, from Liverpool; National Eagle, Havre.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Commodore, of and from Lubec, with a cargo of calcined plaster and smoked herring, took fire in Glen Cove on Saturday, and was entirely destroyed.

A schooner, name unknown, was passed ashore on Body Island 2d inst. A tug was at anchor near her.

The brig Rolling Wave, (of New-York,) Hall, from Havana, at Portland 7th inst., encountered very heavy weather prior to April 28. Lost 40 hhds. molasses from off deck, sprung a leak in upper works, and put into Fortress Monroe, as before reported. On the 4th inst., S. W. of Barnegat light, passed the wreck of a vessel of about 300 tons, waterlogged; same time passed a schr., with masts cut away close to the deck. The R. W. took a heavy N. W. gale, which lasted 10 hours, and was obliged to keep both pumps constantly working since leaving Fortress Monroe.

Spoken, &c.

Annie—bark, of St. John, N. B., from Philadelphia for Dunkirk, May 5, Cape May bearing W. 35 miles.—(By pilot-boat Josiah Johnson.)

Eurego—ship, Williams, from Boston for Marseilles, no date, lat. 39, lon. 18.

Harpswell—ship, from Havre for New-York, April 16, lat. 49, lon. 23.

Foreign Ports.

At Ponce, P. R., April 19, bark Margarita, ldg. for Philadelphia; bark Eliza Cook and brig Sussex, do. for New-York.

At Baracoa, April 28, schrs. Gersh Banker, for New-York in 6 ds.; Julia Baker, for do. in 5 ds.; John Boynton, Charles Thompson and Indus, wtg.

[PER CHINA.]

Arr. from New-York, March 1, Windward, at Hong Kong.

Arr. from Apalachicola, 27th, Continent, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Galveston, 26th, Weser; 27th, Fair-Haven, at Liverpool.

Sld. for New-York, 14th, C. F. Heaton, from Messina; 26th, City of Montreal, from the Clyde; 27th, Glencoe, from Deal.

MEM.—Ship Daniel Draper, from New-York, at Malta, leaky, had sailed for Palermo.

The Reaper was ashore at Akyab.

Purser Boyd reports the China had fine weather. On the 30th, lat. 51, lon. 13, passed the Hecla, bound W. May 2, lat. 48 33, lon. 39 55, saw steamer (supposed) Atlanta, bound W. May 3, lat. 46 23, lon. 40 57, spoke Br. bark Arbitrator; lat. 45 57, lon. 41 47, spoke City of London, bound E. May 5, lat. 40 29, lon. 54 59, spoke Br. ship Marlborough, bound W.

[LATEST.]

QUEENSTOWN, April 29.

Arr. from New-York, Immaculate, at Londonderry; San Petro, at Algoa; Adelaide, at Alicante; T. W. Roland, at Marseilles; Alien, at Deal.

Arr. from San Francisco, Cecilia, at Swansea.

MEM.—Ship Elegant, from New-York for Liverpool, was abandoned at sea; crew saved.

Ship Patrick Henry, from London for New-York, which put into Cork on the 16th, has been sold.

CHOLERA.
IRON IN THE BLOOD.

The PERUVIAN SYRUP supplies the necessary quantity of iron in the blood, giving STRENGTH, VIGOR and NEW LIFE to the whole system. Thus fortified, there is no danger of CHOLERA or any contagious disease. Sold by all druggists.
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 36 Dey-st., N. Y.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S, CORNER 23D-ST. AND BROADWAY—There you will find all the new books of the day, and all the old standard works, and also choice English and French stationery.

HAVE YOU BEEN THERE?
IF NOT, GO TO
DEMAREST, BALL & CO.'S,
NO. 8 READE-ST., NEW-YORK.
AND EXAMINE THEIR
FINE RIDING SADDLES, SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS, and STABLE-FURNISHING GOODS
in general.
Particular attention to orders, and promptly filled.

CRETONNE CHINTZES,
A VERY BEAUTIFUL MATERIAL FOR VILLA CURTAINS.
THE FINEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY.
LACE CURTAINS,
a well selected stock; also,
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
VESTIBULE LACES,
DRAPERIES,
WOOD AND GILT CORNICES, &c.
TAYLOR, McGIBBON & Co.,
NO. 809 BROADWAY,
Between 11th and 12th sts.

WARD'S
Paper Collars
AND CUFFS FOR
LADIES
AND GENTLEMEN,
Wholesale & Retail,
387 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Ladies' Victoria Turnover Paper Collar.
Ladies' Empress Turnover Paper Collar.
Ladies' English Standing Paper Collar.
Ladies' American Standing Paper Collar.
Ladies French Paper Cuffs.
Ladies' English Paper Cuffs.
Cent's Piccadilly Paper Collar.
Cent's. Shakespeare Paper Collar.
Gentlemen's Standing Paper Collar.
Gentlemen's Turnover Paper Collar.
Gents. Reversible Paper Cuffs.
Gents. English Paper Cuffs.

NOTICE TO THE TRADE.
A wholesale price list sent by mail.

THE WOOD & MANN STEAM ENGINE COMPANY'S
PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

WOOD & MANN UTICA N.Y.
ASHTON

FROM FOUR TO THIRTY-FIVE HORSE-POWER.

We have the oldest, largest and most complete works in the country, engaged in manufacturing portable engines. Our engines are, "by experts, now conceded to be the best apparatus of this description ever presented to the public." Adapted to every purpose where power is required. Medium sizes constantly on hand, or furnished on short notice.

Descriptive circulars, with price list, sent on application.

THE WOOD & MANN STEAM ENGINE CO.,
Utica, N. Y., and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.
SPLENDID INVESTMENT.
THE
AMERICAN COTTON PLANTING
AND
LOAN COMPANY.
CAPITAL STOCK.......................\$2,500,000.
SHARES \$25.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hon. SIMON CAMERON, Ex-Secretary of War.
Hon. JOS. A. GILMORE, Ex-Governor of New-Hampshire.
Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, late Secretary of State, New-York.
Hon. JAS. H. WALTON, late Treasurer of U. S. Mint, Philadelphia.
Hon. N. B. BRYANT, Boston, Mass.
GEO. L. TRASK, Esq., firm of Bigelow & Trask, New-York.
THOS. COREY, Esq., firm of Corey, Wilson & Co., Boston, Mass.
ELIJAH F. DEWING, Esq., New-Orleans, La.
Major H. O. BRIGHAM, late Paymaster U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

This Company offers greater inducements for investments than any Stock Company now in existence.

The object of the Company is to afford facilities to the impoverished Cotton and Sugar Planters of the South to grow and get their crops to market, always taking good and satisfactory security by mortgage, on their plantation and crops, for money advanced in procuring supplies, paying labor, and other necessary expenses incidental to the development of the soil.

CAPITAL AND LABOR
are the universal requirements of the largest portion of the
SOUTHERN STATES,
and when judiciously applied, no matter by whom furnished, will restore that portion of our unfortunate country to its former prosperity, and make the South all that Nature designed it,
THE GARDEN OF THE WORLD.
Books opened for the sale of the Stock at the office of the Company; also, at the office of WALTON, BRYANT & CO., No. 17 Broad-st., New-York.
Send for Circular.

CEDAR CAMPHOR
is the best and cheapest MOTH-QUELLER. All druggists sell it now-a-days. HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Facturers, Boston.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 315, May 7, 1866.
5, 26, 42, 21, 19, 34, 4, 25, 1, 15, 44, 53, 57.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 316, May 7, 1866.
22, 4, 59, 51, 57, 14, 18, 42, 2, 6, 23, 53,
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 215, May 7, 1866.
3, 9, 18, 42, 16, 22, 58, 77, 57, 49, 59, 56, 43.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 216, May 7, 1866.
6, 55, 53, 5, 60, 32, 30, 59, 51, 41, 16, 72.
ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY TICKETS.
Price \$27 in currency. Orders received.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PRIZES CASHED IN THE ROYAL HAVANA and all other legalized Lotteries; information given and circulars sent.
C. C. COTTE, Broker, No. 614½ Broadway.

PRIZES CASHED IN THE ROYAL HAVANA and all other legalized lotteries. Information given. P. GAIGE, Broker, No. 738 Broadway.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED in all legal lotteries.
J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway.